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CONTENTS

Soviet Union

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INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

DISARMAMENT & SALT

'Intermediate' Range Nuclear Missile Under Discussion AA 1
Speakers in General Debate at Disarmament Committee Reported AA 1
Further Reportage AA 2

WORLD COMMUNISM & BLOC AFFAIRS

Moscow in Romanian Emphasizes Socialist Internationalism [Krasov] CC 1

GENERAL

Weekly 'International Observers Roundtable' [Levin, Beglov, and Kulik] A 1
Geneva Disarmament Committee A 1
International Arms Trade A 2
Situation in Iran A 3
Arms Sales to S. Africa A 4
PRC Actions in Africa A 6
Nonalined Movement A 7
'International Situation--Questions and Answers' [Kosovan, Anichkin, Krasikov, Soltan and Konstantinov] A 8
Disarmament Committee A 8
CEMA Anniversary A 10
Khomeyni's Role in Iran A 12

UNITED STATES

TASS Reports Deng's Arrival in Washington B 1
U.S., Chinese Expectations Scored B 1
Carter Discusses U.S., NATO Policies on Arms Sales to PRC B 1
Increased Emigration of Chinese to U.S. Tied to 'Maoist' Plans B 2
Carter's Remarks on SALT, Relations With USSR Reviewed B 3
Zorin Commentary Criticizes U.S. Democracy, Congress B 4

CHINA

China Musters 'Formidable Military Might' on Borders C 1
Restoration of Chinese Bourgeoisie's Position Scored C 2
Beijing Now 'Going To Betray Korea Too' [Glebov] C 3

EAST EUROPE

Polish Foreign Minister To Visit USSR in February D 1
Ponomarev Leaves GDR, Returns to Moscow D 1
Cuban, Polish Foreign Ministers Complete Negotiations D 1

WEST EUROPE & CANADA

Italian CP Decides To Leave Coalition Government E 1
[Malyshev]
Commentary Views Situation [Yuryev] E 1
Gromyko Makes Statement Before Departure From Rome E 2
Welcomed Home by Pelshe E 2
Italian Ministers Praise Talks E 3
Commentator Stresses Progress in Relations [Yuryev] E 3
UK Minister Owen's Plan To Sell Harriers to PRC Hit E 4
[Babenko in KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 21 Jan]
Britain's Role as 'U.S. Aircraft Carrier' Denounced E 5
[Belyanskiy]
Decision To Buy Israeli Planes Hurts Austria's Prestige E 6
[Vikhodtsev]

MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA

Soviet Media Continue To Comment on Situation in Iran F 1
Bakhtiar Cancels Paris Trip F 1
Soviet Border Concentration Denied [Savchenko] F 1
U.S. Criticism of Broadcasts F 1
U.S. Concern [Mezentsev in SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA 21 Jan] F 2
U.S. Preventing Khomeyni's Return F 3
U.S. Arms Shipment F 5
Demonstrators' Demands [Akhmedzyanov in IZVESTIYA 21 Jan] F 5
Troops Fire on Demonstrators [Sokolov] F 6
'Black Friday' Demonstrations F 7
Unity Guarantee of Victory [Savchenko] F 8
Correction to PRAVDA Item on U.S. Espionage Equipment F 9
Moscow Comments on End of Atherton's Mideast Shuttle F 9
Concludes 'First Round' in Israel F 9
Leaves Egypt for Tel Aviv [(Glinov)] F 10
Leaves for Washington F 11
Secretary Brown's Forthcoming Mideast Visited Noted F 11
CPSU CC Cables Greetings to Fourth Algerian FLN Congress F 12

EASTERN MEDITERRANEAN

U.S. Wants New Military Pact With Turkey G 1
West's 'Dangerous' Policy on Cyprus Must Be 'Repulsed' G 1
[Drobkov]
Transfer of U.S. Bases to Greece, Crete Opposed [Alekseyev] G 2

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

S. African Paper Cites U.S.-UK Plans To Invade Rhodesia H 1
'Racists' Arithmetical Laws' in Rhodesian Elections Derided H 1
[Maksimov in IZVESTIYA 24 Jan]
Normalization of Situation in Eritrea Described H 2

INDOCHINA

TASS Reports PRC Attacks on Vietnamese Populated Areas L 1
IZVESTIYA Reports Violations [Tuchnin, 18 Jan] L 1
TASS Cites Foreign Reportage L 1
'Distressing Spectacle' of Liberated Phnom Penh Described L 2
[Skvortsov in PRAVDA 23 Jan]
Lao Army Jubilee Participants Interviewed L 4
[Fadeyev in PRAVDA 20 Jan]

NORTHEAST ASIA

Japan's Increased Defense Budget Due to Anti-USSR Plan M 1
[Tsvetov]
Japan's Trade Relations With U.S., EEC 'Aggravated Again' M 1
[Geronin]
Moscow Reports Korean Reunification Front's Statement M 2

LATIN AMERICA & CARIBBEAN

South American CP's Appeal for Rebuff to Local Reaction N 1
[PRAVDA 15 Jan]
Colombia Bans AID Activity as 'Imperialist Tool' N 1

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

POLITICAL & SOCIAL DEVELOPMENTS

CPSU Politburo, Secretariat Letter to Electoral Commissions R 1
Moldavian KGB Chairman Relieved of Duties by Supreme Soviet R 3
[SOVETSKAYA MOLDAVIYA 20 Jan]
Grishin's Address to Moscow Gorkom Conference Noted R 3
Book Published on Achievements of Jewish Collective Farm R 4

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS

Tyumen To Outstrip 5-Year Plan for Oil, Gas Output in 1979 S 1
[IZVESTIYA 18 Jan]
Tyumen Prospectors Find 'Promising New' Gas Deposit S 3
[Noskov in SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA 18 Jan]
Gas Industry Workers Pledge More Productivity, Efficiency S 3
[PRAVDA 21 Jan]
Association Directors Disciplined for Wasting Materials S 4
[PRAVDA 18 Jan]

'INTERMEDIATE' RANGE NUCLEAR MISSILE UNDER DISCUSSION

LD231735 Moscow TASS in English 1703 GMT 23 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, January 23, TASS--In the recent days the Western press has been writing that the question of concrete steps to furtner escalate the nuclear arms race is being actively discussed in Washington and NATO circles. The point in question, writes the New York TIMES, is to develop and deploy in central Europe a new nuclear missile of the so-called intermediate radius of action. Referring to officials in the U.S. Government, the newspaper reports plans of developing such a missile by the United States and making it operational with NATO.

The British FINANCIAL TIMES writes that the question of allocating money for the programme is planned to be submitted for consideration of American Congress. The Paris newspaper LE FIGARO points out that this information on proposals to develop the missile is confirmed by NATO circles in Brussels.

Such reports have actually been confirmed by no other person but allied supreme commander, Europe, General Alexander Haig, who in an interview to the West German television and radio, having again resorted to fabrications on the non-existent "Soviet threat", advocated development of a nuclear weapon of a medium and intercontinental radius of action.

The dangerous desires of the Washington administration and the NATO military strategists have been received with concern and anxiety by many realistically-minded Western politicians who warn that their realisation can entail another twist in the arms spiral. In the newspaper NEUES GESELLSCHAFT, the publication of the Social Democratic Party of Germany, Alfons Pavelchik, chairman of the West German Bundestag's subcommission on disarmament and control over armaments, warns those circles against hasty decisions in the sphere of armament. The London newspaper GUARDIAN writes about negative consequences of a possible step in developing and deploying a nuclear missile of an intermediate radius of action in Western Europe.

SPEAKERS IN GENERAL DEBATE AT DISARMAMENT COMMITTEE REPORTED

LD262330 Moscow TASS in Engli \ 1425 GMT 26 Jan 79 LD

[Excerpts] Geneva, January 26, TASS--Speaking in the course of the general discussion at the Disarmament Committee, Cuba's Deputy Foreign Minister Pelegrin Torras stated that nonalined and developing countries bear special responsibility for the implementation of concrete agreements on disarmament. The peoples of these countries are struggling against backwardness and poverty--consequences of many centuries of colonial and neocolonial exploitation. They know that with the implementation of disarmament the astronomic means now spent of the production of armaments could be spent on the needs of development, on stamping out hunger and poverty.

The Cuban delegation, he said, welcomes the position of the USSR that [illegible]variably comes out for disarmament. The Soviet Union does not have any colonies, capital investments or special economic interests that have to be protected or acquired and for this reason does not need wars. Already more than half a century ago it set forth the problem of general and complete disarmament as an urgent problem. The Cuban representative has demanded elimination of the foreign bases, located on alien territories, specifically the base the United States still keeps in Cuba, contrary to the will of its people.

One of the main tasks of the committee, he stressed, should be to prevent the use of progress in science and technology for the development of new types and systems of weapons of mass destruction. Plans of production of such inhuman means of mass destruction of people as the neutron bomb shows that this task is very urgent. The criminal intention to produce this weapon, despite protests in the whole world, imperils the destinies of the whole mankind and raises serious obstacles to negotiations on disarmament.

USA representative Adrian Fischer has noted that the Disarmament Committee plays the leading role in relaxation of international tension, since it can coordinate different interests of states, taking them into account in feasible agreements. The committee should find possibilities to overcome the differences, in order to reach a good agreement. Adrian Fisher said that the United States and the Soviet Union were not far from solution of the remaining controversial issues which stand on the way of conclusion of a SALT-2 agreement.

Ilie Redulescu, minister-state secretary at the Romanian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, emphasized that his country is for the prohibition of nuclear, chemical, biological and radiological weapons as well as the neutron bomb. In this connection it attaches a special importance to the activities of the Disarmament Committee.

J. Marker, representative of Pakistan, devoted his speech to the question of security of states which do not have nuclear weapons. His opinion is that elaboration of appropriate guarantee measures is of special importance for the developing countries. He suggested setting up within the committee's framework a special working group for the study of the range of matters connected with this problem.

Further Reportage

LD271908 Moscow TASS in English 1648 GMT 27 Jan 79 LD

[Excerpt] Geneva, January 27, TASS--The problem of nuclear disarmament is the most important and urgent one, Begumil Sujka, representative of Poland, said in a speech at the current session of the Disarmament Committee at the Geneva Palace of Nations. It is necessary that all states possessing nuclear weapons begin talks on this matter without delay. The committee must also give prime attention to the prohibition of the development and production of new types of weapons of mass destruction, chemical and neutron weapons, he said.

Tadesse Terrefe, representatives of Ethiopia, emphasized that his country supports the Soviet Union's and other socialist states' initiative aimed at preventing a nuclear holocaust.

He condemned the NATO countries' policy of unrestrained arms race. At the very moment when the U.N. General Assembly's special session on disarmament was being held, the Ethiopian representative recalled, NATO took a decision on an unprecedented increase in its armaments. Thereby the military bloc demonstrated an utter disregard for the struggle of the whole world for detente, peace, security and disarmament. Openly violating the U.N. resolutions, some Western allies of the racist South African regime continue participating in the nuclear armament of that regime, he pointed out.

MOSCOW IN ROMAINIAN EMPHASIZES SOCIALIST INTERNATIONALISM

LD172226 Moscow in Romanian to Romania 1800 GMT 17 Jan 79 LD

[Aleksandr Krasov commentary: "Patriotism and Internationalism"]

[Excerpts] In one of his speeches, Comrade Gustav Husak said: Socialism as interpreted by Marxism-Leninism must unite the national and internationalist interests of the working class and all the masses of working people. That is why the person who wants to limit socialism to a separate entity within a narrow national framework acts against the objective needs of world socialism, as well as the national interests of his own country. The leaders of the fraternal countries point out that by combining national and patriotic pledges with internationalist pledges one sees the need for a close alliance with the USSR and with all the countries participating in the Warsaw Pact in the fight for peace and against the imperialists' aggressive designs. Only thanks to the consistent policy pursued perseveringly by the fraternal countries has it been possible to bring about international detente and the strengthening of the forces of peace. This fact contributes to world socialism. It is known that under the conditions of peace, the new social order can manifest all its advantages. At the same time, this fact accords with the hopes of the people of each socialist country. Thus, the real fact is confirmed that socialist patriotism, as Comrade Janos Kadar said recently, means at the same time solidarity with all the socialist countries, with the fight of all peoples for peace and social progress.

The latest congresses of the fraternal communist parties pointed out that socialist patriotism is inseparable from internationalism and from loyalty to the great aims of world socialism and the world communist movement. The party programs also state that the building of the advanced socialist society is the fulfillment not only of national aspirations. Thus the program of the Bulgarian Communist Party states: The Bulgarian Communist Party regards the building of socialism in Bulgaria as a cause which is both national and international. At present the CPSU regards the building of communism in the USSR also as a great internationalist task of our people. As the new social order advances, each socialist country accumulates precious experience enriching the theory and practice of Marxism-Leninism and solving national and international tasks.

A person who is an internationalist and consistent patriot sees in the socioeconomic achievements of his own country a contribution to the struggle of world socialism. But he does not stop there, being aware of the need to take into account general and internationalist interests, the need for joint and coordinated actions with the other fraternal countries. Any attempts to insure advantages for his own country alone to the detriment of the entire community will prove in the end to be harmful not only to the joint cause but also to the basic national interests of the respective country. You cannot cut the branch on which you are sitting, and it is not permitted to cut down the whole tree whose trunk bears all the branches. Referring to the danger of minimizing the importance of proletarian and socialist internationalism, Comrade Leonid Brezhnev stated from the rostrum of the 25th CPSU Congress: We Soviet communists believe that the defense of proletarian internationalism is the sacred duty of every Marxist-Leninist.

At the recent international theoretical conference in Sofia, the representatives of various countries pointed out that internationalism does not mean any infringement of the independence or equal rights of any socialist country or of any national detachment of the communist movement. The equality of the communist parties consists, however, not only of the equality of their rights but also of the equality of their internationalist duties.

WEEKLY 'INTERNATIONAL OBSERVERS ROUNDTABLE'

LD281600 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0800 GMT 28 Jan 79 LD

["International Observers Roundtable" program, presented by Viktor Levin, All-Union Radio commentator, with Spartak Ivanovich Beglov, NOVOSTI political observer, and Sergey Fedorovich Kulik, TASS political observer]

[Text] [Levin] One of the extremely important events of the week has been the beginning of the work of the Disarmament Committee in Geneva. This event is attracting wide attention. The committee's work arouses enormous interest among the international public, and we want to start with an analysis of the tasks confronting the Disarmament Committee.

Geneva Disarmament Committee

[Beglov] On the agenda of the Disarmament Committee, which will now be working with an expanded membership, as decided by the special session of the UN General Assembly which met last spring, are a number of questions awaiting solution. The agenda includes, in particular, such questions as measures for nuclear disarmament, complete and universal cessation of nuclear weapons tests, the banning of new weapons of mass destruction, including neutron weapons. Incidentally, the socialist countries submitted their own draft convention banning the manufacture, stockpiling, deployment and use of neutron weapons. That was done in March of last year, and, as you know, behind that proposal stands the decisive no to neutron weapons that was proclaimed by the peace-loving public of the entire world. To round it off, Swedish Foreign Minister Hans Blix said plainly in an interview in Geneva that Sweden resolutely condemns plans involving the production and spread of neutron weapons, the realization of which would inevitably lead to a dangerous lowering of the nuclear threshold. It should be said that the Disarmament Committee session is opening in a situation in which many political contacts between the states of Eastern and Western Europe which are developing along the channel of detente have provided an opportunity to elicit common views and opinions and these common positions serve as a good beginning for the committee's work. In particular, much attention was paid to disarmament in the course of the recent Soviet-Spanish talks during the visit to the Soviet Union by Spanish Foreign Minister Oreja Aguirre. Both sides were unanimous on the urgent need to take steps to stop the arms race and implement nuclear disarmament. A point I would like to emphasize is that the Spanish side stressed its support of the Soviet proposal on strengthening the guarantees of the security of non-nuclear states which choose not to deploy nuclear weapons on their territory. A draft convention on this, by the way, is before the Geneva committee.

[Levin] In this connection we may note also the results of USSR Foreign Minister Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko's visit to Italy. The communique summarizing the outcome of the visit says that the Soviet Union and Italy will do all in their power to insure that the process of detente becomes progressive and stable, and comprehensive and universal in scope. The sides consider that implementation of practical measures directed toward stopping the arms race and moving on to real disarmament is now at the forefront of world politics. Here, too, is concrete confirmation of how the process of detente is deepening and of the growing understanding of the urgent necessity to solve the problem of disarmament.

[Beglov] And it is easy to see why countries such as Spain and Italy--all the Western states, really, as well as othe states of the world--have an interest in the success of the talks being held in Geneva, and of the Vienna talks on reduction of arms and armed forces in central Europe, and of all the other initiatives in this sphere. All are waiting impatiently for concrete, practical decisions to be made that will create a political--and, I should say, psychological--atmosphere in which the supporters of the build-up of Western military arsenals will find it more and more difficult to justify their pressure for the constant intensification of military preparations. If we ask ourselves the question: What is one of the main obstacles hindering us from moving from words to deeds in this field, the key to an answer must inevitably be sought in the feverish activity of the strategists of the Atlantic bloc. I will offer just one example: In the last 3 years, while there has been a general growth in the expenditures of many of the NATO member countries of 20, 30 or 40 percent, the spending of such small member states of the Atlantic bloc as Belgium and Holland has risen by 150 percent. And it is important to notice that this process continues to occur in years when the political conditions for a transition to limiting armaments are present. One cannot avoid the impression that, in the upper levels of Western political circles, a sort of division of labor has been established between those who pay verbal tribute to the need for disarmament, and those who, in practice, are doing all they can to incite that mad race. And it is impossible to avoid these stubborn facts in answering the question of why the Soviet Union, together with the entire socialist community, is forced to give serious attention to maintaining its defenses at the necessary level. Clearly, in the field of armaments, there are influential forces still working in the West, which, as Comrade Brezhnev has figuratively put it, are seeking their own advantages to the disadvantage of others. Yet any practical step to curb the arms race is possible only if there is strict observance of the principle of equality and equal security. Comrade Brezhnev's message to the Disarmament Committee has once again emphasized with the utmost vigor that the time has come for the states and peoples to wake up fully to the importance of the choice facing mankind: Either the arms race will be stopped, and reversed, or we will once again be tottering dangerously on the brink of war. This leaves only one choice, and our country intends to do all that it can to insure that the work of the Disarmament Committee, as well as similar negotiations, yield the practical results that mankind impatiently awaits.

International Arms Trade

[Levin] However, at practically the same time as the Disarmament Committee was beginning its work in Geneva, U.S. President Carter sent to Congress a new draft budget in which nearly $10 billion more are allocated for military purposes than in the current fiscal year. Even the far from progressive French paper LES ECHOES--the organ of French business circles--writes frankly that Carter's budget for 1980 puts guns before butter. Nor can one overlook the fact that, in certain Western circles, there is a very benevolent attitude toward China's attempts to obtain arms. It is not inappropriate to mention here that discussion is continuing in the British press of the question of the NATO countries supplying arms to China; and, in this connection, REUTER and a number of the London papers report the contents of British Prime Minister Callaghan's reply to a message from Leonid Ilich Brezhnev. The reply stresses the claim that arms deliveries are a natural element of balanced political, commercial, scientific and cultural relations with China. Nevertheless, deliveries of arms, as Leonid Ilich Brezhnev said, cannot be considered without taking into account the purpose for which the arms are being acquired. Beijing's [Peking] aims are well known and unconcealed: to block detente, wreck disarmament efforts and push the world toward a new war.

And, by the way, in the work of the Disarmament Committee we see a concrete manifestation of that policy. China has a seat on the committee, but it remains empty, and China is making no active effort to solve the problem of disarmament--on the contrary, all the steps of Chinese foreign policy are directed precisely toward hindering the solution of these exceedingly important and exceedingly acute problems of current international life. At the same time, the problem of disarmament is now extremely and particularly important not only because the process of stockpiling arms is fraught with danger to the cause of peace, and not only because huge material and financial resources are being expended, and so on. The example of events in Iran shows very vividly and convincingly the extent to which this uncontrolled arms race--Iran, as you know, has spent more than $36 billion on military needs in recent years--creates an explosive situation in a country.

Situation in Iran

[Beglov] A great many accusations are being leveled at employees of the Central Intelligence Agency at the moment, to the effect that they were unable to forecast in time the explosion which has occurred. But behind these accusations lurks precisely the presumptuous habit of American politicians of proceeding from the idea that every people who have become the object of the particular attention of the Pentagon militarists or the monopolists must follow exactly the path prescribed by Washington. For this reason, the lessons of the crisis in Iran offer rich material for comparisons and analogies with the methods used by imperialists in other countries and regions. For the Washington administration has essentially never concealed its true design on Iran--to turn it into a stronghold in U.S. military strategy in the Middle East and a safeguard for the oil interests and investments of American corporations.

The cooperation of the shah's regime and its entourage was rewarded more than generously. But the exhausted patience of the masses clearly shows that the people could not endlessly remain victims of deceit.

The conclusions are self-evident, and I would like to give the example of a number of judgements by Iranians themselves. The KAYHAN INTERNATIONAL, a newspaper that is very influential in Iran and abroad, in speaking about the international aspects of the events in the country in light of the American concept of protecting U.S. interests in the Third World, notes that where in the eyes of the Americans there is no soil for implanting a so-called liberal regime, the best alternative, in Washington's opinion, is always considered to be repressive dictatorships.

[Levin] It must be said that certain, admittedly very few, sober-minded U.S. statesmen also do not lack an understanding of the true reasons for the explosion of popular indignation in Iran. The journal of the U.S. Defense Department, ARMED FORCES JOURNAL INTERNATIONAL, published an article by a former State Department employee who preferred to use a pseudonym, just in case, though it is very indicative that he chose a pseudonym which sounds a little Iranian--(Abdol Katim Mansur). This article truthfully admits that the United States should see the crisis in Iran as testimony to the failure of the political leadership, and not the result of unsuccessful intelligence work. The article continues to say literally the following: In practice, under pressure of events, the United States invariably favors short-term considerations of immediate security, supports authoritarian pro-American elites and hopes that the future will never come. But the United States must decide to look to the future, instead of attempting to live in the past.

[Kulik] But what recipe does the author of the article offer, chiefly regarding the specific plans of the United States in the future?

[Beglov] It seems to me that its recipe continues to proceed from the fact that Americans should only change their methods, that is, as he says, reject banking on any single country, but adopt balanced and complex diplomacy regarding many countries. Here he names Turkey, Pakistan, Saudi Arabia and others.

What is behind this? It is simply the scheme that if we cannot rely on one client state, then we must change and put our money on several at a time. And, in this connection, the forecasts made by another American journal, the U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT, are, evidently, fully justified when it writes that several alternative plans are being drawn up in Washington, the implementation of which would help to fill the so-called vacuum which is supposedly forming in Iran.

One of these plans aims to create a so-called unofficial alliance, with the participation of Israel, Egypt and Saudi Arabia. This plan is significant in showing how far American diplomacy has gone in its desire to sacrifice the interests of the all-Arab cause to the policy of divide and rule. Regarding Egypt, after the separate deal at Camp David, its leadership evidently, in Washington's eyes, is quite ready to be served up as a kind of appendage to this bloc system which is being reorganized. There is also the desire to push Saudi Arabia in the same direction, tempting it with the role of gendarme in the Persian Gulf. This is also evidently demonstrated by the visit of a squadron of American F-15 fighter planes to Saudi Arabia.

Another plan is an increase in arms supplies to Turkey, Pakistan and a number of other countries. Concerning Turkey, Washington has already signaled to it more than once that it desires to fully and urgently restore the Pentagon's and NATO's structure of bases in this country.

By the way, the report has just arrived that a visit by Harold Brown, the U.S. secretary of defense, to the Near and Middle East, has been scheduled for mid-February. He will visit a number of capitals, while it emerges from these reports that his briefcase mainly holds plans for arms supplies, that is, an intensification of the American military presence. That is the single recipe offered by Washington in all cases. At the same time, this reveals the Americans' complete indifference to the genuine interests of the peoples which have become the object of their importunings.

[Levin] In other words, Spartak Ivanovich, this is a policy of the past, and not at all a desire to look to the future, to tomorrow.

[Beglov] Exactly! From the point of view of this policy of the past, in places where events such as those in Iran are taking place, a so-called vacuum is formed in the eyes of American politicians and figures of the military-industrial complex. From this standpoint, arms and incendiary material are pumped in which cannot serve either the interests of peoples, or the cause of strengthening peace. Such a policy naturally increasingly contradicts the real aspirations of peoples, and it would do no harm for those who pursue it to reflect on what is taking place in Iran, where the people are fully determined to end American interference forever.

Arms Sales to S. Africa

[Kulik] Yes, and at the same time, the desire of imperialism and neocolonialism to hand to their allies the functions of world gendarme is characteristic not only for Iran, but also the entire Middle East region. One cannot help but be alarmed, in particular, over the fact that the West is sending more and more arms to such an explosive region as southern Africa, thus prolonging the existence of the racist regimes of Pretoria and Salisbury.

In recent months, these arms have been used more and more often against Africans on their own soil, not by white South Africans and Rhodesians, but by Americans, British, French, West Germans and Portuguese. Fearing for their future, escaping from just retribution, an increasing number of the white inhabitants are fleeing southern Africa under the blows of the liberation movements. And their place in the racist army is being taken by mercenaries who arrive from the NATO countries, and also Israel and Chile. In Rhodesia alone there are 13,000 mercenaries at present--at least half of Smith's army. And this means that a minimum of one killing in two of the peaceful inhabitants of Zimbabwe and Namibia, and one armed provocation in two against independent Zambia, Angola, Mozambique or Botswana, is carried out at the hands of subjects of countries whose governments assure the world of their desire to defend the interests of the black majority of Zimbabwe and Namibia. Is this not proof of the full depth of the policy of hypocrisy pursued by Washington and London toward theindependent states of this continent?

[Levin] To justify the policy of imperialist interference in the affairs of peoples struggling for national and social liberation, bourgeois propaganda has developed the false thesis that this struggle goes against detente and undermines it. In an interview with [James] Reston which the New York TIMES MAGAZINE published under the title: The World as Brzezinski Sees It, the U.S. presidential assistant for national security affairs overtly supports the status quo, which he sees as threatend by the emergence of independent young states and the struggle for national liberation. However, it is quite evident that it would be unjust and unrealistic to expect peoples to renounce the struggle for their legitimate rights for the sake of a concept of detente falsely interpreted by someone. It is appropriate to recall at this point that Comrade Brezhnev's replies to the American TIME magazine's questions say outright that in the south of Africa the source of the threat to the relaxation of international tension is the policy aimed against the peoples who are conducting the struggle there for liberation from colonial-racist oppression, against neocolonialism, for independence and social progress, and not at the people's struggle for their rights as such.

[Kulik] Yes, and here it's interesting too that the Western stance over the problems of southern Africa was subjected to unprecedentedly severe criticism at the OAU Liberation Committee session which ended in Dar es Salaam a few days ago. This was the main theme of the delegates who addressed the session: The West is pursuing a policy of deceit toward independent African states and national liberation movements. While urging the patriots of Zimbabwe and Namibiato lay down their arms and sit down at the negotiating table with the racists and their puppets, Washington and London continue on an increasing scale to supply arms to their allies in Rhodesia and South Africa. The Western countries' diplomatic maneuvers, behind the screen of a propaganda campaign about a peace settlement and securing the interests of the African majority, pursue in fact a diametrically opposite goal. The initiators of shuttle diplomacy on the southern African subcontinent are merelyplaying for time in theinterests of the racists, tryingto blunt the vigilance of free Africa, weaken the patriots' positions and then trying to foist on them a neocolonialist future.

[Beglov] Here is a specific example to illustrate what you just said. This week the special representative of the UN Secretary General, Ahtisaari, ended talks with the South African authorities; talks on the future of Namibia and the organization of internationally supervised universal democratic elections in that country which the racists are unlawfully occupying. Ahtisaari's talks showed that the racists and their Western patrons want only one thing: to use the United Nations as a cover for another fraudulent election which will exclude the true spokesmen of the country's people--the supporters of the patriotic organization SWAPO--from taking partin deciding its future, and which will bring neocolonialist puppets to power.

The program of preparations for the racists' election also includes an extensive campaign of intimidating the African population: The repressions, illegal arrests, jailing and torture of Namibian patriots have been stepped up there recently.

[Kulik] Yes, that is the situation in Namibia today. The application of the West's policy of deceit is no less refined in Rhodesia. The recent decision by British Prime Minister Callaghan to abandon attempts to hold a conference on the Rhodesian issue attended by all interested parties implies that London is reconciled to the so-called government of internal settlement in Salisbury, which was set up by Smith with the participation of black Quislings. Meanwhile, the situation in Rhodesia is growing ever more complex. These African Quislings to whom the fascists have dispensed power are using their posts for just one aim: To settle accounts with the patriots and to physically annihilate their political enemies--supporters of the Zimbabwe Patriotic Front--who are opposing the Smith regime with arms. In their dispatches from Salisbury, the Western news agencies more and more often mention Rhodesia's so-called private armies. They are recruited and financed by the same old black Quislings: Recruited among declasse criminal elements, armed, dressed in the patriots' uniform, and sent off to plunder villages, murder children, rape African women and burn crops. With these werewolves the black collaborators hired by Smith hope to discredit the Zimbabwe Patriotic Front, deprive it of national support and, at the cost of a plot with Smith and betraying the interests of their own tribesmen, to keep their ministerial jobs. The orgy of murder--I am quoting the South African RAND DAILY MAIL--the orgy of murder in Rhodesia is growing, and reaching such an irreversible level that the country is slipping to the brink of civil war. And what is the West doing, and those vigilant champions of human rights in Britain, which is formally responsible for whatever happens in Rhodesia? The West is silent, because in Rhodesia freedom fighters are being murdered, and because the weakening of the Zimbabwe Patriotic Front is tantamount to strengthening the neocolonialists' positions in the country.

PRC Actions in Africa

[Levin] In connection with the alarming events in Rhodesia, one cannot pass over the position which Beijing has adopted in this matter. The Italian PANORAMA magazine recently wrote that during his trip to Peking, Brzezinski asked the Chinese to use their influence on Mugabe, one of the leaders of the Zimbabwe Patriotic Front, to win him over to the transitional government. Recently, very recently, a vice premier of the PRC State Council, Li Xiannian [Li Hsien-Nien], ended a 16-day visit to Africa, and this visit appears also to imply that Beijing still wishes to split the national liberation movement.

[Kulik] Yes, indisputably, because to judge from the kind of meetings Li Xiannian held during his African tour, Beijing did not turn down Brzezinski's proposal. Chinese diplomacy still seeks a course aimed at splitting the Zimbabwe Patriotic Front by helping to reinforce the pro-Beijing forces in its ranks. During this visit, the Washington POST has pointed out, there was nothing to show that China has the least intention of expanding its military aid to the frontline states or national liberation movements whose guerrillas use those states' territory for their bases. Well, you could hardly put it clearer than that. At that, many foreign policy observers agree that Li Xiannian's African interlocutors were also disappointed because the Chinese delegation arrived with virtually no powers of substance to conduct negotiations on the economic aid in which the continent's developing states are primarily interested.

[Beglov] In the modern world, that attitude is typical of China's diplomacy as a whole. Beijing is trying to implement the principle of: The worse, the better; in this case, in the African situation, it means: the worse for the national liberation movement, for its Zimbabwe and Namibia detachments, the better it is for Beijing's newly found or rediscovered friends, the Western neocolonialists. That is why, although for the sake of demagogy Li Xiannian repeatedly said during this visit that he came, as he put it, to learn from the great African people, in fact the guest from Peking tried more and more to instruct others in a big to foist his own interpretation of events in the world on the leaders of Tanzania, Mozambique and Zambia, and particularly in Southeast Asia, accusing Socialist Vietnam of aggression against Kampuchea, and casting aspersions on progressive regimes in Asia, Latin America and Africa.

Nonalined Movement

[Levin] Well, that too is obviously linked with Beijing's attempts to split the nonalined movement and to subordinate that movement to its own influence.

[Kulik] Yes, indisputably; but those attempts have found no support or understanding among Li Xiannian's African interlocutors. For instance, Marcelino dos Santos, a member of the Standing Political Committee of the FRELIMO party and Mozambique's planning minister, who headed his country's delegation in the talks with the Chinese, emphasized in his speech at the official dinner in Li Xiannian's honor the enormous importance of the victories of the peoples of Vietnam, Laos, Kampuchea, South Yemen, Afghanistan and Ethiopia, and pointed in particular to the importance of the foundation of the People's Republic of Angola, which to date China has not even officially recognized.

[Levin] It is probably not irrelevent to recall that at one time Beijing gave very active support to the splitters of the National Front for the Liberation of Angola....

[Kulik] Yes, China has been repeatedly criticized very forcibly for that aid, and this was again the case in Africa. And it was typical indeed that while in his speeches Li Xiannian trotted out the well-worn phrases from Chinese propaganda that hegemonism is the main danger to the developing countries, Marcelino dos Santos said bluntly, that the danger comes from the permanent enemy of the peoples, imperialism.

On the whole, Li Xiannian's visit to Africa, which was widely publicized by Chinese propaganda, did not yield the practical results which each side expected of it. The developing African countries did not obtain any substantial economic or financial aid from China, and Beijing was unable to restore its shaken positions and prestige on the African Continent, or to foist its own ideas on its African interlocutors. Li Xiannian's African tour once again demonstrated to the entire world that Beijing's policy finds no support among the developing countries.

[Levin] It should be said that the Beijing leaders have been very active in diplomacy, and one visit literally follows another. But they are not managing to achieve their aims, to blunt the peoples' vigilance towards Beijing's dangerous course--and this is a very important point on which attention must be focused. Summing up the results of our discussion for today, we are completely justified in saying that come what may, the main developments of the international situation are still the struggle to consolidate detente, and the upsurge in the peoples' national-liberation movement.

'INTERNATIONAL SITUATION--QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS'

ID262252 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1230 GMT 26 Jan 79 ID

["International Situation--Question and Answers" program presented by Valeriy Kosovan with Oleg Nikolayevich Anichkin, international affairs journalist; Anatoliy Andreyevich Krasikov, TASS political observer; Yuriy Vladimirovich Soltan, Soviet radio and television correspondent in Washington; and Aleksandr Andreyevich Konstantinov]

Disarmament Committee

[Excerpts] [Kosovan] Good day, respected comrades. One of the basic problems of contemporary international life involves the limitation of the arms race and the subject of disarmament. It is now recognized everywhere that without substantial steps along the path to disarmament there can be no radical solution to topical international problems. This, in particular, explains the special attention being paid to the Disarmament Committee in Geneva. Oleg Nikolayevich, one of the features of the current session of the Geneva Disarmament Committee is that it is meeting with an expanded membership.

[Anichkin] Yes, indeed. According to a decision by the special session of the UN General Assembly on disarmament, which was held last summer, it includes 35 nonnuclear countries, and it also provides for the possibility of participation by all five states which possess nuclear arms. For the first time since 1960, France, too, has joined international talks on disarmament. This decision can only be welcomed. France has at last taken its place on the Geneva committee. Recently, France made a number of proposals concerning the limitation of the arms race, which cannot but be evidence of its desire not to remain aloof from the discussions of this important problem. The nonnuclear states which are taking part in the work of the committee for the first time have always played quite an active and, it must be said, useful role in discussion of disarmament questions in the various bodies of the United Nations Organization and in other international forums. The contribution of such countries as Cuba, Algeria and Sri Lanka is significant, particularly their efforts to maintain and strengthen peace in the framework of the nonalined movement. The countries of Asia and Latin America are displaying growing interest in the problem of curbing the arms race and measures to eliminate nuclear arms. In other words, many states and their leaders, understanding their responsibility for the fate of the peoples' peace and security, regard the Disarmament Committee in Geneva as one of the important and effective forums, which could play an important role and draw up measures on limiting the arms race and promoting disarmament.

[Kosovan] Oleg Nikolayevich, on the eve of the current session of the committee it was reported that the PRC representative would not be taking part in its work.

[Anichkin] At the very beginning we were saying that the participation of all the nuclear states, including China, in the work of the committee was envisaged, for China is a nuclear power. It must be said that during the special session of the UN General Assembly, the Chinese representatives did not rule out their participation in the work of the newly constituted Geneva committee. At the end of last year, however, they officially declined to take part in the disarmament talks, spouting a heap of standard phrases about hegemonism, the plot between the superpowers, and a selection of other hackneyed phrases.

All of this in one way or another accords with China's true attitude to the problems of war and peace.

You may recall in connection with this the statement last summer by Deng Xiaoping [Teng Hsiao-ping] when he said that the main task in our time is to prepare for war. The Chinese have stated more than once that the overwhelming majority of countries--and of course they have in mind primarily themselves--do not need disarmament at all. And it would seem that you have to say that, so far, China has not made a single constructive proposal on disarmament. It is not difficult to see from all this that such a policy runs counter to mankind's aspirations.

[Kosovan] The Geneva committee has been and remains one of the main international bodies in the field of talks on disarmament.

[Anichkin] Yes, that is so. This committee has accumulated much experience in the profound and all-round examination of the most complicated problems, the development of multilateral agreements with regard to the limitation of arms race, and many other important questions. The majority of the existing multilateral agreements have been drawn up in the framework of the committee in the 16 years of its existence. In short, the new Geneva Disarmament Committee has not begun its activity in a vacuum.

The process of political detente has opened the prospect of strengthening universal security by implementing measures limiting the arms of states. Thanks to the reduction of international tension it has been possible to come close to resolving the historic task of ending the arms race and eliminating the threat of a nuclear war. Various factors have laid the foundation for putting the business of curbing the arms race into a practical dimension. Now purposeful efforts are needed in order for the decisive advance to become a reality. For statesmen who bear responsibility for the life and wellbeing of their countries the time has come to finally realize the real significance of the alternative which mankind now faces. Either the arms race will be halted and turned back, and then peaceful foundations can at last be irreversibly asserted in interstate relations, or things will move toward a new, most dangerous balancing on the brink of war, with all the negative consequences for the relaxation of tension.

[Kosovan] Oleg Nikolayevich, what are the main questions on the agenda of the current session of the Disarmament Committee?

[Anichkin] I must say that at the moment all efforts should be turned toward curbing the nuclear arms race. The Warsaw Pact member states in their recent declaration confirmed their desire to achieve this goal on the basis of a strict observance of the principle of not harming the security of either side and the interests of peace in the whole world. It is now necessary to start talks on ending the production of nuclear arms and gradually reducing the stocks of them, including the total elimination of them. As you well understand, talks on this range of questions will require much time and labor. The Geneva committee must begin to prepare such talks, in which all states possessing nuclear arms and also a certain number of nonnuclear countries would take part.

It seems that one of the leading places on the agenda will be occupied by the question of taking effective measures to strengthen the security of nonnuclear states by means of concluding international agreements. The UN General Assembly, as you recall, has already, on the initiative of the Soviet Union, adopted the relevant draft convention on strengthening security guarantees for nonnuclear states. Other important questions also await resolution: The stopping of nuclear arms testing, eliminating means of chemical warfare, prohibiting the creation of new types of mass destruction arms, reducing military budgets, and of course many other important and serious questions. The Soviet Union is ready to hold concrete and businesslike talks, and to examine in a constructive spirit the considerations and proposals of other states.

In his message of greetings to the Geneva committee, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev noted that there were now more extensive opportunities to compare views on specific questions being examined by the committee, to bring forth constructive ideas and to select proposals promoting progress in ending the arms race. This message expresses the hope that 1979 will be marked in its activity by practical results which all the peoples of the world are waiting for and with which people everywhere on earth are linking their hopes for more stable and more resilient peace.

CEMA Anniversary

[Kosovan] The public in the socialist countries is presently marking the 30th anniversary of CEMA. We are receiving many letters at our editorial office on the subject and these letters express an interest in the history of the creation of CEMA and its activities at the present stage. Here is Anatoliy Andreyeich Krasikov.

[Krasikov] CEMA was set up as the result of a conference of representatives of six socialist states of Europe: the Soviet Union, Bulgaria, Hungary, Poland, Romania and Czechoslovakia. This conference was held in Moscow, in January 1949, some 30 years ago. The decision adopted at the conference stated that the coordination of the economic policy of the fraternal countries would pose the question of arranging their multifaceted cooperation and would demand the creation of an appropriate organ. This conference stated at the time that CEMA would be an open organization in which other countries wanting to take part in broad economic cooperation could take part. Since then, the membership of CEMA has expanded considerably. The GDR has been a participant since 1950, Mongolia since 1964, Cuba since 1972 and finally, last year, the Socialist Republic of Vietnam joined. As you see, the activities of CEMA have now gone beyond the boundaries of Europe, reaching Asia and even the Western Hemisphere. Furthermore, while they cover only some 19 percent of the world's territory--less than a fifth--and 10 percent of the world's population, the CEMA countries are now producing about a third of all the world industrial production. Such is their contribution. The CEMA countries have achieved leading positions in the world economy. In these 30 years they have increased their national income tenfold and now account for more than half of the increase in industrial production throughout the world. Their combined industrial might is greater than the United States, or all the countries of Western Europe together. The socialist community has become the most dynamic economic force on our planet.

At the same time of the rise in the economy of the CEMA countries, the weight and prestige of this organization itself is growing. I may say that this can be seen from the fact that it now has cooperating with it: In Europe--Yugoslavia and Finland; in Asia--Korea, Laos and Iraq; in Africa--Angola, Ethiopia; and in America--Mexico. Now, by mutual trade, most of the CEMA countries to a considerable degree satisfy their import requirements in the main forms of raw materials, fuel, foodstuffs, machines and equipment, and consumer goods.

[Kosovan] Anatoliy Andreyevich, a listener from Moscow asks us to tell him about the comprehensive cooperation program of the socialist countries.

[Krasikov] The comprehensive program for the further intensification and improvement of cooperation and the development of socialist economic integration was adopted in 1971.

The adoption of this program enabled attention to be concentrated on the main lines of economic and scientific-technical progress. As a result, planning and cooperation in all fields of the national economies are becoming ever more varied in our fraternal countries. International specialization and cooperative projects enable each member of CEMA to concentrate its efforts on the most beneficial forms of production and those with the best prospects. This means the rejection of the principle by which everyone would have to produce everything. Each one now produces something for itself and for the other members and as a result, everyone should have everything. Thus, we are speaking of the division of labor, which is based on a rational utilization of raw materials and other facilities available. At the last, 32d session of the CEMA Council, which took place last year, three long-term special-purpose [tselevyye] programs were adopted. Their point, to put it briefly, is to cover by joint efforts the rapidly rising demands for power and fuel, to speed up development of transport, to more fully satisfy demands for consumer goods, and so on.

[Kosovan] Anatoliy Andreyevich, in recent days it has been possible to read in the press many reports on CEMA's multilateral measures concerning the construction of major economic projects and the creation of major new capacities.

[Krasikov] Indeed, such multilateral measures are already becoming quite numerous. I would name among them, for instance, the building of the main gas pipeline, Soyuz, and the implementation of a whole range of other major industrial projects. The linking of the power grids of the Soviet Union and the fraternal socialist states of Europe took place recently. This linkup between the grids enables us, at peak load times, to transfer electricity from one region to another, say from Siberia as far as the GDR or Czechoslovakia.

[Kosovan] In the intensification of cooperation of the socialist countries, international labor initiatives are becoming more and more widespread. This in my opinion is an important social factor.

[Krasikov] Yes, indeed. The social factors in the cooperation of the CEMA member countries are of great significance for each one of these countries and for our socialist community as a whole. Recently, international labor initiatives, for instance, have become more and more widespread. The foundations for them were laid by the workers of Red Csepel in Hungary. They were the initiators of the competition in honor of the 60th anniversary of October, and the example of the Csepelites was then followed by workers' collectives in many other countries. This year, for instance, a competition involving many countries developed in honor of the 30th anniversary of CEMA. It was begun at the Volzhskiy passenger car manufacturing association under the slogan: Orders of friends on time and with high quality.

One more social aspect of our cooperation, an important one, very important: While the capitalist world is undergoing a deep crisis and the number of unemployed in the capitalist countries varies between 16 million and 18 million people, the constant economic development of the socialist CEMA countries eliminates the danger of unemployment. On the contrary, we see that everywhere more and more working hands are required.

The next, 33d, session of CEMA is destined to be an important landmark in the cooperation of the fraternal peoples. It will sum up the results of the 30 years of activity of CEMA, and today, when we are marking the 30th anniversary of CEMA, it seems to me that you can say quite categorically that this organization has given the world a truly unique experience of equal-rights cooperation of a large group of countries, an example of the harmonic coordination of their national and international interests, an example of the implementation in practice of the principles of socialist internationalism.

Khomeyni's Role in Iran

[Kosovan] Events in Iran continue to attract close attention, primarily because what is being decided there is the political fate of the whole people, the question of the political future of a whole country. The numerous letters reaching our program contain a most varied range of questions, one of which asks us to say something about the man who is probably the most influential opposition leader, Ayatollah Khomeyni.

To start with, I would like to remind you that "ayatollah" is the highest spiritual title for a religious figure. The well-known religious-political figure Ayatollah Ruhollah Seyyed Khomeyni was born in 1900, into the family of a petty landowner in the small Iranian town of Khomeyn. Khomeyni had a higher Moslem education. He is the author of 24 works on Islam. In 1963 Khomeyni came to head the movement opposing the policies and regime of the shah. On a number of occasions he was arrested. In 1964 Khomeyni left Iran and since November 1978 has been based in Paris.

It is known that he has spoken out in a sharp way against the reforms carried out by the shah--the so-called white revolution. Subsequently, he has criticized not only the shah's internal policies but his foreign policies also. Khomeyni is against Iran drawing closer to the imperialist states, above all, to the United States and he condemns Iran's links with Israel. On a national scale Khomeyni's plans envisage the full abolition of the old regime, the dissolution of the legislature and of the Regency Council, the resignation of the present Bakhtiar government and the creation of an Islamic republic.

Reports coming in from Tehran point to a complex political situation. In an attempt to avert Khomeyni's return to Iran, the authorities closed all civil airports and prevented the departure of the aircraft which was due to bring him home. Nevertheless, the political-religious leader has not changed his mind. He intends to return to Iran this Sunday aboard an Air France plane. Many political observers believe that the situation in the country has reached a critical point. In the opinion of the French paper LE FIGARO, the final round of the struggle is now beginning in Iran. In this connection foreign news agencies are talking more and more frequently about the possibility of a military coup, which could provoke fresh bloodshed. At the same time, one of Khomeyni's comrades-in-arms, Ghotb Sadegh, replying to a question from a French journalist as to whether the army might use its weapons, said: I do not believe that the army will shoot. Khomeyni will be met by millions of people.

Such, briefly, is the present situation in Iran.

Where is the shah? As is indicated by the press, the shah of Iran Reza Pahlevi is at present in the Moroccan town of Marrakech. The turbulent events in Iran and the resignation of three members of the Regency Council, among them its chairman, Tehrani, have thrust the shah into a deep bout of depression. It has also become known that the United States, where the shah intended to go at the very beginning of his forced holiday, has advised him not to do this, fearing a fresh explosion of indignation from the popular masses. The shah's entourage believes that he does not intend to renounce the throne and that he is preparing to return to Iran at the first suitable opportunity. What does this mean? Well, the Iranian opposition believes that this means a military coup being prepared not without the participation of the United States.

Many listeners are interested to know the position of the Soviet Union in relation to the events in Iran. To reply to this question I shall call on Aleksandr Andreyevich Konstantinov.

[Konstantinov] Soviet people have always regarded with feeling and sympathy the Iranian people, their problems, difficulties and concerns and their struggle for a better future. We are linked with Iran by traditions of lasting friendship laid down by the great Lenin in the early years of Soviet power. The whole history of Soviet-Iranian relations testifies to the fact that the Soviet Union, following Leninist principles in its foreign policy, has always had and continues to have respect for its southern neighbor. The Soviet Union has never interfered in Iran's internal affairs and has never tried to exert any kind of pressure on Iran. And now, too, in these days of acute political crisis which Iran is living through, the Soviet Union nurtures feelings of confidence in the Iranian people. Soviet people are convinced and deeply believe that it is the Iranian people, and only the Iranian people, who are capable of resolving their internal problems.

The Soviet Union's attitude to events in Iran was expressed extremely clearly in the reply given by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, to a question from a PRAVDA correspondent. The Soviet Union, which maintains traditional neighborly relations with Iran, states resolutely that it is against interference from outside in Iran's internal affairs, by whoever, in whatever form and under whatever kind of pretext. Consider, then, this foreign interference. Foreign interference in the interests of the ruling upper echelons is precisely the thing on which the Iranian elite banked all its hopes and calculations. Now, as we can see, all the domestic and foreign policies are completely collapsing; these were policies based on unviable calculations and on disregard for the real national interests of the country. A most acute crisis is shaking Iran's political structure. Everything is involved in the movement in the country and a distinguishing peculiarity of the present movement is its truly nationwide [obshchenatsionalnyy] character, unprecedented in scale and force. With the exception of monarchical circles, the army leaders and imperialist minions, the overwhelming majority of the country's population participates in the nationwide movement: workers, urban and rural working people, the national bourgeoisie, the intelligentsia, students, religious figures and a considerable portion of the state apparatus. There are reports that the ferment is also enveloping the Iranian Army. Particularly significant is the fact that the demonstrations are taking on an ever more democratic and anti-imperialist nature.

[Kosovan] Aleksandr Andreyevich, many of our listeners ask: What are the demands being put forward by the opposition?

[Konstantinov] Political demands are emerging to an ever greater extent, and the forces opposing the regime are beginning to group themselves by class. Among the demands advanced by the opposition are the guarantee of democratic freedoms, the abdication of the shah, the abolition of the monarchy, the proclamation of a republic, the establishment of a government reflecting the country's national interests, the release from foreign dependence, the punishment of those who have plundered the national wealth and the punishment of persons involved in abuse of power and in corruption. Iranians of various opinions of both religious and political leanings, are everywhere speaking out for rejection of the country's onesided pro-American foreign policy, for elimination of the American military bases, for the pursuit of a policy of nonalinement, and for the country to leave the CENTO military bloc.

[Kosovan] This is precisely why imperialism, and primarily American imperialism, has become so frightened over the events occurring in Iran, and is trying by every type of maneuver--in order to rescue its own interests--to influence in some way or other the progress of events in Iran.

[Konstantinov] The events in Iran have been a powerful blow for the position of world imperialism, above all for the position of the United States. For the fact is that Iran is not simply a country on its own linked with the United States; it is a cornerstone, a strongpoint of a whole military, strategic, economic and political system. With the aid of this cornerstone the United States planned to consolidate for itself a dominant position in this area of the world for many decades to come. The United States has spent many years and much effort on turning Iran into a base for suppressing the national liberation movements, a strongpoint for espionage activity against the Soviet Union, a source of oil supplies and a market for its own arms and goods. All these efforts of many years are collapsing. It is natural that the forces of imperialism should be looking feverishly for ways and means to break the opposition, hamper their unification and frustrate their achievement of their planned aims.

The latest reports from Iran testify that the struggle is becoming more acute. Everyday, ever hour brings information of new, and sometimes unexpected, turns in the development of the situation. It is difficult, of course, to forecast the outcome of events. One thing, however, is clear: The final word in this struggle is for the Iranian people.

UNITED STATES

TASS REPORTS DENG'S ARRIVAL IN WASHINGTON

LD282110 Moscow TASS in English 2103 GMT 28 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Washington, January 28, TASS--Deng Xiaoping [Teng Hsiao-ping], vice-premier of the PRC State Council, arrived today for an official visit in the USA capital.

U.S., Chinese Expectations Scored

LD290105 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2130 GMT 28 Jan 79 LD

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] According to reports by U.S. news agencies, Deng Xiaoping [Teng Hsiao-ping], vice premier of the PRC State Council, today begins a visit to the United States. Our commentator notes that this visit has been undertaken just a month after the establishment of full diplomatic relations between the United States and China. An AFP correspondent writes from Washington that the White House propaganda machine increased its efforts for this visit. The U.S. Government unleashed a campaign to make sure that Deng was received with the utmost enthusiasm.

What do its organizers expect of this visit? According to the Washington POST, Beijing [Peking] is interested in U.S. credits and also in indirect military cooperation between China, Japan and the United States. In the name of its hegemonistic plans, Beijing nurses hopes that the United States will broaden its naval presence in the western part of the Pacific Ocean, that Japan will actively increase its military potential and that all of the countries of Southeast Asia will coordinate their defense efforts.

By means of this antisocialist policy, the Maoists plan to bewitch the U.S. administration and play the U.S. card in an effort to create a united front of struggle against the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. In addition, they are dreaming of obtaining the military arsenal of the NATO countries and getting hold of Western arms, with Washington's help.

What do U.S. Government circles expect of Deng's visit? First, they count on turning Beijing into an instrument of pressure on the socialist world. It is for precisely this reason that they are trying to encourage Beijing by all possible means with such bait as economic and even military support. On the other side of the ocean there are people who plan to strengthen Beijing's military-industrial potential and then direct it on a course suitable to the West. But this is a dangerous game of presumptuous naivete. Such a course was once followed in Munich. It should not be forgotten just how that affair ended.

Deng Xiaoping's visit, like all of Beijing's present policies, will doubtlessly be utilized in order to hinder the relaxation of tension, to aggravate relations between states, and push the world to a dangerous development of events. One may come to such a conclusion on the basis of an analysis of the Maoists' conduct in the world arena, where they gamble on preparations for war which correspond to their hegemonistic plans to establish world domination.

CARTER DISCUSSES U.S., NATO POLICIES ON ARMS SALES TO PRC

LD281605 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1428 GMT 28 Jan 79 LD

["Statement by U.S. President"--TASS headline]

[Text] Washington--President James Carter has had a talk here with U.S. newspaper editors. During the talk, the U.S. President was asked about a message from Leonid Brezhnev concerning plans for arms deliveries by certain Western countries to China.

As far as I understand, one of the editors said, "the United States does not intend to sell China such arms. West Germany says that it will sell arms only to its allies. But the position is quite different in Paris and London. My question is: What is the U.S. position regarding the sale of such arms by allies?"

James Carter said: We gave a very clear answer to President Leonid Brezhnev who addressed me directly over the sale of such arms. We will not sell arms to China nor to Soviet Russia.

J. Carter continued, "Our allies are sovereign countries and they would not tolerate any interference in their policies regarding the sale of weapons. Among us, in particular the FRG, Great Britain, France and the United States, there exists a very clear understanding. We discussed this issue in quite some detail at Guadeloupe. Publicly and privately we have been recommending other countries to limit their sales to defensive weapons and naturally President Valery Giscard d'Estaing, Prime Minister James Callaghan and Chancellor Helmut Schmidt will decide together with their advisers whether or not it is a question of the sale of defensive arms.

As is well known, many types of modern armaments, including those which certain of the United States' NATO allies intend to supply to Peking, contain U.S. components. The future will show whether the policy expounded by the U.S. President will not turn out to be encouragement to all intents and purposes for supplies of modern military equipment to China by the United States' NATO allies in the guise of sales of so-called "defensive arms."

INCREASED EMIGRATION OF CHINESE TO U.S. TIED TO 'MAOIST' PLANS

LD261614 Moscow TASS in English 1349 GMT 26 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Washington, January 26, TASS--Immediately after the establishment of diplomatic relations with the USA, Beijing [Peking] lessened restrictions on emigration to the United States. According to a report in the Washington POST, requests for permits to leave the PRC for the United States numbered about 2,000 in January, a far greater number of such requests than were previously made. U.S. officials hold, the newspaper reports, that the quota of 20 thousand for immigration of persons of Chinese extraction to the United States that was established by the U.S. administration might be exhausted in near future.

Why [does] Beijing encourage emigration of Chinese to the United States? The reason, obviously, is that the Chinese leaders try to take advantage of the situation that formed after normalization of relations with the United States for implementing the slogan that was proclaimed in the times of Mao: "China is everywhere where there are Chinese".

Over 25 million Chinese live outside China. 600 thousand ethnic Chinese got established in different sections of the U.S. society. Chinese immigrants in the United States have considerable capital and vast experience of commercial and political activity. They are engaged in different spheres: Some 12 thousand of them are federal employees. There are persons of Chinese extraction among governors, congressmen and major capitalists. Special significance is attached in Beijing to those Chinese in the United States who are engaged in research in key branches of science, in the military sphere. The Maoists regard these scientists as "bees collecting honey from American followers and bringing it to the Beijing beehive."

There are persons of Chinese origin among prominent atomic scientists. Some time it will possibly be revealed what role they played in creating the Maoists' nuclear potential.

Playing the "China card," some political leaders in the United States believe that the development of relations between Beijing and Washington is under their control. But ethnic Chinese in the United States, whose number will, evidently, increase now, might become a serious factor which will enable Beijing to channel these relations along the route of advantage for it and to "correct" in its favour the calculations of some American strategists.

CARTER'S REMARKS ON SALT, RELATIONS WITH USSR REVIEWED

LD271438 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1330 GMT 27 Jan 79 LD

[Text] U.S. President Carter has held a press conference in Washington at which he discussed a number of international questions.

Touching on Soviet-U.S. talks on the limitation of strategic arms, he stated: The Soviet Union has been conducting the talks conscientiously. We are trying to work out an agreement the observation of which could be controlled. We are seeking an agreement that would preserve and even strengthen our security, ensure control over nuclear arms and lay the basis for strengthening friendship between our countries and would make it possible to curtail or weaken the threat of proliferation of nuclear arms to other countries.

I think that both we and the Russians have in mind precisely these goals and I hope that progress will be continued.

President Carter was asked: Why are you not fulfilling the promise to reduce the military budget which you made during the election campaign instead of increasing it?

President Carter asserted that the United States is allegedly stronger than the Soviet Union, and at the same time, justified the steady increase in U.S. military expenditures. The President stated--unsupported by evidence--that the defense budget of the Soviet Union was allegedly growing. Meanwhile, it is well known, and this is acknowledged even by the U.S. newspaper, the New York POST, that the USSR's expenditures on defense have remained at the same level for 3 years.

Regarding U.S.-Chinese relations, the President stated: I would not begin to approve any bills submitted to me by Congress which would contradict the agreement which we concluded with the Republic of China in Taiwan and with the PRC. I intend to support the government in Taiwan. We intend to develop diplomatic relations with the PRC Government, as the Government of China, but we will also maintain trade and cultural relations with Taiwan.

Replying to the question of whether the administration intended to conclude any diplomatic or trade agreements at the forthcoming U.S.-Chinese talks, the President said: There exist some long-standing claims by China in respect to our country and vice versa. We are hoping to lay the foundation for settling these disagreements. We would like to prepare for a visit to China by some of our leading cabinet members who deal with questions of trade. We hope to conclude with the Chinese an agreement on air services. However, we will discuss an agenda which will feature a broad range of questions.

Moving on to the situation in Iran, Carter said: The situation in Iran is presently highly delicate from a political point of view.

I do not intend to make any statements in connection with it and subsequently with what we did or will do regarding Iran. He also asserted that the United States allegedly had no intention of interfering in Iran's internal affairs and in the internal affairs of the Iranian Government. This statement is in patent contradiction with what the United States has practiced in Iran.

ZORIN COMMENTARY CRITICIZES U.S. DEMOCRACY, CONGRESS

LD280532 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 27 Jan 79 LD

[Valentin Zorin commentary]

[Text] The 96th Congress of the United States is getting down to work as the Soviet Union prepares for parliamentary elections. American news media like to boast of American democracy and slander the political system in the Soviet Union but I've found on many visits to your country that Americans know little about the political system in the Soviet Union and, more than that, have many illusions about the United States Congress.

I happened to be in your country when you were electing the present Congress. I talked with people and attended campaign rallies. I was struck by the fact that not one of the candidates for the Senate or House was what you would call an ordinary American, say, a factory worker or a family farmer. The candidates were prosperous people, such as could afford to spend hundreds of thousands of dollars on the campaign. All assured the voters they had nothing but the voters' interests at heart but the assurances must have made little impression because when 7 November came barely 39 percent of the people who could vote bothered to go to the polls--this was the lowest percentage in all the years since World War II.

The news media are telling you nothing about the election campaign underway in the Soviet Union. They have sent no special correspondents to cover the campaign. During your election campaign I was one of the special correspondents the Soviet media sent to your country. But more than that, the correspondents already based in this country are reporting nothing about the Soviet campaign.

It is understandable why. The American media would have to report facts that would disfigure the usual picture they give of the Soviet political system. They would have to report for one that the candidates are nominated by general meetings at places of employment and that most of the candidates are ordinary men and women, those who work at factories, mines and on farms. They would have to mention that many writers, artists, scientists and people in the performing arts have been nominated for Parliament. To my knowledge the 96th American Congress has no writers, scientists or actors among its members. The husband of the superstar Elizabeth Taylor did run for the Senate but the husband of a film star can hardly be considered a representative of Americans in the creative professions.

The national minorities too are poorly represented in the 96th Congress. I know you have been given little information about the social and racial makeup of the Congress but you probably know as well as I do that not one member of the Senate is a black or Indian or Chicano or Puerto Rican. The candidates for the Soviet Parliament include representatives of all the many nationalities in the Soviet Union. One of the two houses of Parliament, the House of Nationalities, exists specifically to insure all the national groups representation. I have discovered this is a fact that many Washington politicians and journalists are unaware of, to say nothing of the general public.

The 96th American Congress cannot boast of many women members either. The United States is one of the few countries in the world whose constitution fails to give women the same rights as men. While I was in Washington Vice President Walter Mondale announced following a vote in the Senate that by 50 to 36 the Senate had decided to give the states 39 more months in which to ratify the amendment to the Constitution giving women equal rights. There were many women in the public gallery where I was and they applauded vigorously though it seemed to me there wasn't much to applaud. Women had not been granted equal rights with men; the Senate had simply given the states more time to ratify an amendment concerning one of the most elementary human rights, an amendment that has been held up for years.

I noticed, too, that 36 senators, that is more than one-third of the Senate considered it quite normal that women have the status of second-class citizens.

If the American news media with all their potentials to objective reporting were not ignoring a major political campaign in the Soviet Union, they would have to let you know that about half the candidates for the new Soviet Parliament are women. The CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR recently featured some enlightening facts about the doings of members of the American Congress, facts that show how they look after their own interests rather than the interests of the voters. The paper reported that large sums of money are being spent on construction of a new Senate building in which there will be costly wooden panelling, a restaurant on the roof exclusively of the Senators, 100 private bathrooms, making one for each senator, and other luxuries American taxpayers will have to pay for. The paper also said that since the Congress was established 190 years ago it has voted 11 times to raise the salaries of its members. There have been two raises in just the past 3 years. As a result, as the CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR said, members of the American Congress draw salaries that are 50 percent higher than that of a member of a legislature in any other Western nation.

Washington lawmakers show much less generosity when it comes to the needs of American working people. For one, the programs for social welfare, medical care and aid to senior citizens. In a way, the American Congress has become one of the most privileged clubs in the country. The distance that separates its members from the voters has very definite political consequences. I won't mention examples that concern none but Americans; I only want to call your attention to a consequence that concerns the Soviet public too. The American media have much to say about opposition in the Senate to an agreement with the Soviet Union limiting strategic arms. A large group of influential senators are reportedly doing all they can to prevent ratification of this important agreement once it is signed. At the same time the media say public opinion polls show that three out of four Americans want such an agreement. Here you have striking evidence of the gap between public sentiments and the thinking of those on Capitol Hill who claim to speak for the public.

The Soviet understanding of democracy is quite different. The new parliament to be elected in early March will have in it true representatives of the people. And you can be quite certain that when this Parliament votes on any issue it will be voting as the Soviet people want it to. I leave it to you to decide where there is more democracy.

CHINA MUSTERS 'FORMIDABLE MILITARY MIGHT' ON BORDERS

LD282250 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in English to Asia 1300 GMT 28 Jan 79 LD

[Unattributed commentary]

[Excerpts] It has been announced in Washington that the United States has reneged on its initial plans to pull out its troops from South Korea. More than that, there are plans in the near future to increase their number and to equip them with modern weaponry. Simultaneously the American command intends to bring in replacements ahead of time for the U.S. Marine units stationed on Okinawa in order to upgrade their combat readiness.

Observers are of the opinion that the present stepped-up military preparations of the Pentagon in Asia are the direct result of the American-Chinese rapprochement. Commenting on these reports, the Indian newspaper PATRIOT expresses profound alarm over the possible development of events.

As for American military presence, then right from the beginning it was clear that the much-vaunted pull-out of the United States forces from South Korea was nothing but another maneuver in order to disguise the building up of United States military might in Asia. In particular, the plans for such a so-called pull-out, already in their initial stage, made provision for stimulating militarization of the Seoul regime, doubling the number of American fighters and bombers at South Korean bases, while United States infantry units were to be shifted to nearby Pentagon war bases on Okinawa, on the Philippines and Guam.

Beijing's [Peking's] reluctance to counter American military presence in Asia made such a new deployment not compulsory, and, therefore, practically gave the United States military circles a free hand. In turn, the Chinese leaders felt free in carrying out their expansionist plans in Southeast Asia, especially after the compromise with Washington on the problem of Taiwan. Suffice it to say that soon after the official establishment of diplomatic relations Beijing began pulling back its troops from the Chinese mainland facing Tiwan's shores. It began dismantling defense structures and shifting coast guard units to other regions. All this formidable military might is now being mustered on borders of China's neighboring states. The contingent of Chinese troops on the border with Vietnam, for example, exceeds half a million men. Chinese troops are being concentrated on the border with India, where the Naga and Mizo tribes in the border areas have stepped up the rebel movement. Chinese specialists, in spite of complicated weather conditions, are maintaining for constant readiness the Karakorum Highway that passes through the territory of Kashmir. The Western press expresses the idea that the Chinese Coast Guard ships that were removed from the border with Taiwan may possibly be used for delivering military equipment to the stragglers of the toppled Pol Pot clique in Kampuchea.

In these conditions the Beijing leaders, who have discredited themselves in the eyes of the progressive forces of Asia, are feverishly looking high and low for new allies. Shortly before the establishment of diplomatic relations with the United States, China managed to persuade Japan to sign a peace and friendship treaty. It is reported from certain sources that the Maoist leaders are now probing the question of establishing their first contact with the Seoul puppets of the United States. And there is talk in Beijing about (?an urgent) expansion of contacts with Thailand in order to talk Bangkok into promoting direct armed participation by China in Kampuchea.

Therefore, in the new alliance that has crystalized in Asia each side is out looking after only its own interests and, moreover, trying not to obstruct his partner from carrying out his own plans. And these plans, as is known, are geared by each side toward expansion in Southeast Asia, toward exploitation of its wealth, crushing the people's aspirations for freedom, independence, for peace, for the sake of economic and social progress.

RESTORATION OF CHINESE BOURGEOISIE'S POSITION SCORED

LD282251 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1419 GMT 27 Jan 79 LD

["Chinese Bourgeoisie is Gaining Power"--TASS headline]

[Text] Singapore--According to reports from Beijing [Peking], an "interview" has taken place there which was attended by representatives of the Chinese bourgeoisie. They were addressed by Ulanhu [Ulanfu], CCP Central Committee Politburo member and head of the United Front Department of the Central Committee. He stated that the Chinese leadership had decided to return to industrialists and dealers the bank deposits that were confiscated from them earlier and to resume interest payments on them.

It transpires from his statement that the previous system of increased salaries for capitalists in leading administrative posts at enterprises and commercial firms is also being restored. In accordance with the decision of the CCP Central Committee, they are even to be paid part of the pay stopped since 1966, that is, since the beginning of the so-called Cultural Revolution.

This sanctioning of the revival of the Chinese bourgeoisie's economic activity is being accompanied by encouragement for their political activity. According to reports in Beijing papers, all kinds of "meetings" and "sessions" of representatives of the Chinese national bourgeoisie, joined together in various types of "democratic parties and groups," have resumed. Thus, participation in political activity, which is "allowed, encouraged," and materially stimulated, opens up for the local bourgeoisie wide-ranging opportunities to utilize their resources, obtained as a result of exploiting Chinese working people, for political aims.

This decision by the present Beijing leadership, which, in the words of representatives of the Chinese national bourgeoisie, signifies "concern for the bourgeoisie on the part of party and state," sharply contrasts with the actions of the Chinese leaders aimed at supressing all attempts by workers, peasants and young people to raise their voice in defense of their rights and to express indignation at political lawlessness, the wretched standard of living and hard working conditions. The dissatisfaction with the existing state of affairs was recently reflected in the wallposters that have begun to be put up in Beijing and other big cities of the country. As one noted, "Starting from the end of the fifties, democracy was stifled in China, and the rights of the people counted for nothing. At the present time, too, political prisoners languish in prisons, after being thrown there for their just demands in defense of the interests of the people."

However, as Western news agencies report, the "democracy game" has gone too far. Urgent measures are being taken to put an end to it. In particular, in Beijing a "notice" that is assumed to belong to the mayor has been posted saying that "accounts will have to be squared" with the authors of the wallposters. Similar "notices" with the threat of tough police measures against the working people of the country, who have been driven to despair by their lack of rights, have also been put up in other Chinese towns.

BEIJING NOW 'GOING TO BETRAY KOREA TOO'

OW261934 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Mandarin to China 1430 GMT 26 Jan 79 OW

[Glebov commentary: "Gradual Betrayal"]

[Text] We all know that Beijing's [Peking's] leadership has always talked about supporting the Korean people in their struggle to reunify their motherland. Beijing has demanded that U.S. troops withdraw from South Korea and has condemned Pak Chong-hui's antipopular policies. What they did behind the scenes, however, was totally different from what they said.

According to foreign observers, the U.S. refusal to withdraw its troops from South Korea has Beijing's tacit consent. Pak Chong-hui offered to establish relations and begin cooperation in cultural and other fields with China. He made the offer to Deng Xiaoping [Teng Hsiao-ping] through the Japanese foreign minister. China has not rejected this offer.

According to U.S. diplomatic figures, Carter will ask Deng Xiaoping at their Washington talks to persuade Democratic Korea to make greater concessions to South Korea. Recently news of this sort has been circulating and the Beijing leadership has not denied it. Actually, there is nothing to be denied, because the Beijing leadership is trying by all possible means to demonstrate that the friends of U.S. imperialists are also China's friends.

Washington's and China's international policies have much in common. The policies betraying socialist interests were introduced around the end of the 1950's and at the beginning of the 1960's. The Beijing leadership at that time put forward a foreign policy completely incompatible with the policies of socialist countries. Since then, Beijing's leadership has betrayed national liberation movements and the revolutionary struggles of various peoples. It will be quite sufficient to recall how the Beijing leadership has betrayed the peoples of Bangladesh, Angola, Zaire, Chile and other peoples.

As the relations between U.S. imperialists and the Beijing traitors of socialism grew closer, Beijing's policies became even more shameless. Acting at Washington's directions, the Chinese authorities launched a shameful movement to oppose, provoke and bully the Vietnamese people in their anti-U.S. struggle. Furthermore, Beijing also betrayed Albania, a long-time supporter of Beijing's policies.

It seems that Beijing is now going to betray Democratic Korea too. In the past, the Korean people fought alongside the Chinese volunteer army in their struggle against the U.S. aggressors who attempted to encroach upon their sovereignty and independence.

Current conditions are totally different. Deng Xiaoping himself said that his views and those of his company have changed. Therefore, Beijing's view of the Korean issue has also changed. Will those genuine patriots loyal to the revolutionary tradition of the Chinese people, who attach great importance to China's socialist future, be satisfied with this situation?

POLISH FOREIGN MINISTER TO VISIT USSR IN FEBRUARY

ID281643 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1430 GMT 28 Jan 79 LD

[Text] At the invitation of the Soviet Government, Wojtaszek, member of the PZPR Central Committee and Polish foreign minister, is to pay a visit to the Soviet Union at the beginning of February.

PONOMAREV LEAVES GDR, RETURNS TO MOSCOW

ID271532 Moscow TASS in English 1523 GMT 27 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Berlin, January 27, TASS--Boris Ponomarev, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, secretary of the CPSU CC, who was here on a friendly visit at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany (SUPG), left Berlin for home today.

At the airport he was seen off by Joachim Herrmann, member of the Political Bureau of the SUPG CC, secretary of the SUPG CC; Egon Winkelmann, member of the SUPG Central Auditing Commission, head of the International Department of the SUPG CC; and by other officials.

Moscow, January 27, TASS--Boris Ponomarev returned to Moscow today. Among the welcoming party was Harry Ott, the ambassador of the GDR to the USSR.

CUBAN, POLISH FOREIGN MINISTERS COMPLETE NEGOTIATIONS

ID272210 Moscow TASS in English 2104 GMT 27 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Warsaw, January 27, TASS--Negotiations between Cuba's Minister of Foreign Affairs Isidoro Malmierca Peoli, now on an official visit here, and Poland's Foreign Minister Emil Wojtaszek were completed here today in the capital of the Polish People's Republic.

The communique issued here on the results of the negotiations informs that the foreign ministers of Poland and Cuba discussed a number of issues pertaining to a further development and deepening of cooperation between the two countries as well as some topical international problems.

Isidoro Malmierca Peoli and Emil Wojtaszek expressed satisfaction over the progress of the negotiations and the conviction that their results will contribute to a further deepening of the fraternal cooperation between Cuba and Poland, representating a worthy contribution to the cause of consolidating the unity of the countries of the socialist community.

The negotiations ended by the foreign minister of the two countries signing an agreement to extend the period of the plan of cooperation of the two ministries up to 1980 as well as a governmental agreement on reciprocal lifting of the visa requirements between the two countries.

ITALIAN CP DECIDES TO LEAVE COALITION GOVERNMENT

LD262034 Moscow TASS in English 2018 GMT 26 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Rome, January 26, TASS--TASS correspondent Vladimir Malyshev reports:

A political crisis has broken out in Italy. At a conference held today by leaders of the political parties supporting the parliamentary majority government, the Communists announced they were leaving it. Addressing the conference, the general secretary of the Italian Communist Party (ICP) Enrico Berlinguer stated that, having carefully studied the situation in the country, the Communist Party concludes that its stay with the majority supporting the government is no longer possible. Enrico Berlinguer asserted the ICP's negative attitude to the prospect of pre-term parliamentary elections in Italy and pointed out that the Communists believe it necessary to create a government in the country in which all the democratic forces, the ICP included, would take part.

The parliamentary majority of five parties--the Christian Democrats, the Communists, the Socialists, the Social-Democrats and the Republicans, was formed last spring. The government of the Christian Democratic Party alone commands merely a relative majority in Parliament. It could stay in power only by virtue of the parliamentary majority's support. The departure of the Communists from the parliamentary coalition means that this majority is no more. In these circumstances the government must now tender its resignation. The chairman of the Council of Ministers Giulio Andreotti, it is believed, will announce his cabinet's resignation next Tuesday.

The parliamentary majority is based on an agreement among parties under which the one-party government of the Christian Democrats undertook certain obligations regarding measures to overcome the economic crisis and provide a constructive solution to complicated problems facing Italy in other fields as well.

Events have demonstrated that the government has failed to honour these commitments. Thus, the enactment of important economic bills has been delayed. Contrary to the opinion of other parties, the government made the decision to take Italy into the European Monetary System. Sharp criticism was evoked by the government's three-year economic programme, and the situation in the sphere of upholding law and order continues to be very grave. In these circumstances the Communists demanded of the ruling party to immediately revise its political and economic course. The leadership of the Christian Democratic Party, however, refused to do so.

Commentary Views Situation

LD280118 Moscow in Italian to Italy 1730 GMT 27 Jan 79 LD

[Excerpts] As we know, yesterday the Italian Communists decided to leave the government majority which supports the government led by Giulio Andreotti. Here is what our observer Anatoliy Yuryev writes in this connection: The political situation in Italy has recently worsened considerably. Taking advantage of the lack of effective measures against political violence, the extremists have increased their terror. After a long pause, the neofascist subversive forces have suddenly become reactivated. The Italian Communist Party [PCI] repeatedly pointed out that responsibility belonged to the Christian Democratic Party [DC] for the situation thus created. However, the leading party of the government majority obstinately ignored these warnings.

The DC's economic policy has aroused profound discontent in the country. We know that in accordance with the unitary agreement, the DC has made certain pledges aimed at overcoming the (?vast) social-economic crisis which has been rending the country for years. However, through its fault, the adoption of certain important economic draft laws has been postponed. And, according to the trade unions, the so-called 3-year program, which does not take into account the grave situation in employment and the worsening backwardness of southern Italy, is (?totally) unsatisfactory. Here, the old disease of the party with a relative majority has manifested itself; this consists of loading the [words indistinct] of economic difficulties onto the backs of the workers.

And finally, in contrast with the position of the communists, the DC government has decided to join the European Monetary System.

In this situation, the PCI, which bases its policy on the requirements of the workers and Italy's national interests, has manifested both patience and [word indistinct], many times urging the implementation of the March undertakings. The Christian Democrats, who have declared their wish to stage a new government crisis, [words indistinct] hopes of early elections and renunciation of cooperation with the communists, have had numerous opportunities to correct their policy. They also had this opportunity during the summit held by the government majority parties on 26 January. Again, however, the DC's reply was negative.

The coming days will show to what extent national interests will be considered by the other parties taking part in the government majority which has existed so far.

GROMYKO MAKES STATEMENT BEFORE DEPARTURE FROM ROME

LD261616 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1549 GMT 26 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Rome--Andrey Gromyko, foreign minister of the USSR, who is here on an official visit, made a statement at Rome airport before leaving for home. He noted that the talks and negotiations were of a positive nature and took place in a good, friendly atmosphere.

On both sides, he said, not only were thoughts expressed concerning the need to maintain the level achieved in Soviet-Italian relations, but there was also talk of the need to expand these relations.

Of course, the Soviet foreign minister continued, we touched on political and economic questions, trade relations and other fields of cooperation. We paid due attention to the discussion of certain international problems.

The discussion on these questions was useful. We believe that is the opinion of the Italian side also, and that there exists a reasonably wide scope for cooperation between Italy and the Soviet Union on the struggle for detente, for deepening detente and the struggle for improving relations between states generally and between European states in particular.

Welcomed Home by Pelshe

LD261847 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 26 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Gromyko, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and USSR minister of foreign affairs, who has been in Rome on an official visit, returned today to Moscow.

He was met at the airport by Pelshe, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, and other officials. Among those welcoming him was Franchetti Pardo, Italian charge d'affaires to the USSR.

Italian Ministers Praise Talks

LD262301 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1850 GMT 26 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Rome, TASS--In connection with the conclusion of the Soviet-Italian talks, Italian Minister of Foreign Affairs Arnaldo Forlani said in an interview with a TASS correspondent: "I believe that both sides are satisfied with the results of this visit. We were able to create prerequisites for the further development of our relations, and we had a very useful exchange of views on the basic problems of the international situation." It seems to me, A. Forlani noted, that good relations exist between our countries, and will improve even more in the future.

Minister of Foreign Trade Rinaldo Ossola said he believed that relations between the USSR and Italy are developing very well in the economics and trade sphere. The increase in trade between our countries has been particularly noticeable in the past 10 years, and quite a few useful agreements have been concluded. I am sure that the talks which have just ended will stimulate the further development of relations between our countries and will create favorable prospects for a strengthening of cooperation in the future.

Commentator Stresses Progress in Relations

LD270034 Moscow in Italian to Italy 1730 GMT 26 Jan 79 LD

[Anatoliy Yuryev commentary]

[Text] I want to stress the unfailingly friendly atmosphere of Andrey Gromyko's meetings and negotiations in Italy. The major Italian newspapers linked the visit with the hope of further consolidation and widening of Soviet-Italian cooperation. It may be thought that the results of the Soviet minister's visit have justified such hopes.

Confirming the stable and mutually advantageous character of the links between the countries, both sides expressed their determination to continue on the road of their positive development. The mutually expressed good will was substantiated in a series of agreements and understandings on enhanced cooperation.

During the talks the two countries' foreign ministers exchanged views on present problems affecting international life. One of these is disarmament. Andrey Gromyko expressed our country's principled line with regard to halting the arms race, to disarmament and to the liberation of the world from the threat of a nuclear war. He rejected the false statements of those who maintain that disarmament is impossible because, according to them, the USSR is arming itself. There is no problem, the Soviet foreign minister said in this connection, which we intend to resolve with the aid of force and war. There is no international problem or controversy which the USSR is not prepared to resolve through negotiations.

These words by Andrey Gromyko were justly appreciated by observers as fresh confirmation of the USSR's readiness to cooperate with all countries, including Italy, for the sake of liberating mankind from the threat of a nuclear war, of stopping the arms race and of contributing to the removal of currently existing centers of international tension.

It is indicative that the USSR and Italy do not regard as an obstacle to joint efforts in the international arena the fact that they belong to different groupings of states and have different international undertakings. The general progress in Soviet-Italian relations, confirmed during the present visit by Andrey Gromyko, and the mutual recognition of the need for all countries to fulfill the Final Act of the Helsinki conference also appear important to neutralize attacks by Italian reactionaries on the friendly relations between our countries--attacks which are periodically repeated.

If there is an essential point worth stressing in the results of the Soviet-Italian talks which have just ended, it is the desire of both countries to enhance their mutually advantageous cooperation in all spheres in the interests of both countries, and of peace and security in Europe and the whole world.

UK MINISTER OWEN'S PLAN TO SELL HARRIERS TO PRC HIT

LD261435 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 21 Jan 79 p 3 LD

[TASS Commentator Ye. Babenko article: "Playing With Fire"]

[Text] The other day British Foreign Secretary David Owen replied to members' questions in the House of Commons. His replies, particularly those concerning Britain's sale of Harrier warplanes to China, immediately attract attention for several reasons.

In defending the projected sale of Harriers to China, on this occasion Mr Owen is going further than those of his compatriots who have thus far "placated" local and foreign public opinion with the thesis that the fighters in question are merely a "defensive" type of weapon. The foreign secretary states that whether these military aircraft are defensive or offensive is "unimportant."

In that case, what is important? Most likely, to encourage Beijing [Peking] to arm itself with Western aid. This accords with the plans of certain Western circles. By scaring the public with the mythical "Soviet military threat" and implementing their own extensive militarist preparations under this propaganda cover, they would like to channel China's aggressiveness and expansionism in a direction suited to them, that is against the USSR. With the help of modern weapons, military equipment and technology supplies the Maoists are being nudged toward this.

This sinister alliance, whose features are more clearly discernible with each passing day, cannot leave the progressive public indifferent. The present Chinese authorities have repeatedly declared to the whole world their hostility toward the cause of international detente, disarmament and stability. It is China that clamorously lays claim to the territories of many countries and organizes provocations against them. It was in Beijing that a new world war was declared to be inevitable and active militarist preparations were launched.

And if you follow the logic of the replies given the members in the House of Commons, it is Beijing that London feels able to calmly supply with modern military equipment which, and no one is hiding the fact, is intended for use on the border with the USSR. Playing with fire? Indeed it is, and a dangerous game too!

In the light of all these facts, what price the British politicians' assertions that such a position fits "into the framework of the good constructive relations" which Britain, according to Owen, wants to maintain with the Soviet Union? It cannot be called anything but a display of cynicism and hypocrisy.

Just over 48 years ago in Munich they also tried to provide Nazi aggression with a "sewage channel" in just one direction--against our country. It is well known what resulted from that.

Attempts are now being made to justify the playing of the notorious "Beijing card" against the Soviet Union by citing certain "commercial considerations." As REUTER notes, the British Government is only prepared to sell Harrier planes to Beijing "within the framework of a wider trade deal between Britain and China." But does Whitehall not value the fate of peace and its own country's national interests too cheaply within the framework of this mythical wider deal? It should be difficult to imagine that the process of arming China, if it were started by the West, could continue for a protracted period in parallel with the policy of detente.

BRITAIN'S ROLE AS 'U.S. AIRCRAFT CARRIER' DENOUNCED

LD270332 Moscow in English to Great Britain and Ireland 1400 GMT 26 Jan 79 LD

[Valeriy Belyanskiy commentary]

[Text] As far as I can see, the arrival of 103 American military planes to the British Isles has caused little comment in the British press. True, there is nothing really sensational about it: Britain has long served as an aircraft carrier for American and NATO air forces. But in this case, it seems to me, there are special reasons why the British propaganda media have kept silent about the coming of the American planes. After all, why draw the public's attention to a step so out of keeping with the professed desire of Her Majesty's government to promote military relaxation and the successful conclusion of the talks on cutting armed forces and arms in central Europe? The more so, since, judging from the mass protests against the American bases in the past, the people of Britain are not inclined to be silent about an expansion of the American presence.

What prompted the Labour administration to go back on its own election promise to abolish American bases on British soil and, contrary to that promise, to offer its services to Washington again? Certainly, the explanation that the American planes are needed for antitank defense is in no way convincing. The fact is that the very name of the A-10 aircraft reveals its purpose: It is an attack plane, which, according to the NOUVELLES ATLANTIQUE BULLETIN, is intended for offensive operations.

I don't know how much more credible this large batch of American attack planes at the Bentwaters Woodbridge base will make Britain as an unsinkable aircraft carrier, but there is one point it does clear up. The Anglo-American arrangement is a revealing sidelight on the general picture of NATO war preparations. These war preparations are being conducted vigorously, according to a Washington-devised scenario, to the accompaniment of the hollow talk about a Soviet military threat. And, by the way, the purposes of these preparations, unfortunately, are a complete hark-back to the ambitions of the NATO founding fathers 30 years ago, when they assigned to Britain the role of an American aircraft carrier advanced to a forward position.

In due course, possibly, as British Cabinet papers are opened to the public, more details will emerge about NATO strategic schemes, but a question probably of some interest to people in Britain already is why is Britain being given this honor? I don't think anyone in Washington seriously believes in any kamikaze inclinations among the British nation. Nor are the British expected to ignore the dangers connected with the presence of American bases on British soil.

It is far more likely that Washington simply concluded that London's desire to galvanize the Anglo-American special relationship can be usefully exploited, the more so since the Labor leadership appears to be prepared to assume the role of NATO's iron man, that is, officially accepting all the military measures worked out in Washington. Evidently, such a partner in Western Europe is quite attractive to Washington, since he is ready to share the responsibility for actions serving directly to strain the international situation and undermine the security of European states, including Britain herself.

DECISION TO BUY ISRAELI PLANES HURTS AUSTRIA'S PRESTIGE

LD262320 Moscow TASS in English 2157 GMT 26 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Vienna, January 26, TASS--TASS correspondent Yuriy Vikhodtsev reports:

The Austrian Ministry of Defense decided to purchase 24 Israeli-made Kfir jet fighter planes for the Austrian Army, reports the PRESSE newspaper. A preliminary agreement has been reached that the planes will be assembled at the aircraft plant in Wiener Neustadt with the participation of the AUA air company of Austria and Israeli aircraft-making concerns.

Among the arguments used to justify the deal is the consideration which alleges it will help to create additional jobs in Austria, which will be able to pay Israel for the planes with its commodities.

In an interview for the ARBEITER ZEITUNG the Austrian defence minister Otto Resch confirmed that negotiations are, indeed, underway on the joint Austrian-Israeli manufacture of aircraft. The deal, he maintains, will not impinge the law on neutrality, since the aircraft will be built in Austria and components and units for it will be delivered not only by Israeli, but by American and French firms as well.

It is apparent that the slogan of creating jobs, notes the paper VOLKSTIMME, is used for excusing any decisions whatever. However, one cannot close one's eyes on the political aspect of the future deal.

Quite recently Austrian leaders reasonably expressed doubts regarding the possibility of purchasing fighter planes from a country in a state of war against its neighbours and which, in defiance of U.N. resolutions, continues to occupy their territories. On the other hand, Austria is interested in maintaining good economic and political relations with Arab countries.

Israel, the paper points out, is interested in the manufacture of its combat planes in neutral Austria. In this case it will be able, with the help of the Austrian Republic, to supply its fighter planes to states which do not wish to trade in arms with it.

Taking all this into account, the VOLKSSTIMME underlines it can be concluded that the deal with Israel, whatever the sauce under which it is served, is bound to considerably damage the international prestige of neutral Austria.

SOVIET MEDIA CONTINUE TO COMMENT ON SITUATION IN IRAN

Bakhtiar Cancels Paris Trip

LD290758 Moscow TASS in English 0720 GMT 29 Jan 79 LD

[Text] London, January 29, TASS--Prime Minister Bakhtiar of Iran has given up a visit to Paris, which was planned earlier, to meet with Ayatollah Khomeyni, leader of the political-religious opposition. Earlier, Khomeyni said that he would meet Bakhtiar only in case if the latter resigned from office. According to reports from Tehran, Bakhtiar told a press conference there today that the "ayatollah's conditions are unacceptable".

Soviet Border Concentration Denied

LD281406 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1630 GMT 27 Jan 79 LD

[Excerpts] Dear listeners, news agencies in some imperialist countries are spreading rumors about the concentration of Soviet forces and even of a complete army division in the Iranian border area as if all its soldiers and members speak Persian. They also claim that all obstacles along the border have been removed. Our commentator Igor Savchenko writes on this:

These unfounded imaginations cannot be regarded as anything but a continuation of anti-Soviet activities by the imperialist propaganda machine, especially U.S. propaganda, about the events in Iran. The purpose behind these baseless imaginations and misgivings is completely clear. Through this idle talk about the existence of an imaginary Soviet threat they are trying to hide the real U.S. intervention in Iranian affairs. An interesting point to note is this: U.S. propaganda has expanded the scope of libelous activities simultaneously with the expansion of Washington's interference in Iranian affairs. U.S. warships are currently in the Persian Gulf near Iran, and U.S. fighter aircraft are being concentrated near the Iranian border. Air bridges are being extended under the pretext of carrying warm clothes for Iranian soldiers, and new consignments of arms, materiel and fuel are being sent from the United States to Iran.

The open U.S. intervention in Iranian affairs taking place before the eyes of the whole world has caused strong anger and protest among patriotic social circles in Iran. Yazdi, one of Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni's close aides, has said if a coup takes place in Iran, the responsibility will rest fully on the United States.

And now, U.S. propaganda and other reactionary propaganda organs, in order to divert the attention of social circles from this shameless intervention, are spreading rumors on the existence of an imaginary Soviet threat against Iran. However, it is quite clear that the Soviet Union has always wanted the Soviet-Iranian border to be a border of peace and neighborliness and for all countries to unfailingly observe the principle of nonintervention in the internal affairs of our southern neighbor.

U.S. Criticism of Broadcasts

LD261828 Moscow TASS in English 1757 GMT 26 Jan 79 LD

["About a Statement by a Spokesman of the U.S. State Department"--TASS headline]

[Text] Washington, January 26, TASS--A spokesman of the U.S. Department of State said at a press conference that the United States continues expressing 'concern' over the contents of Soviet radio broadcasts beamed to Iran.

The spokesman added that he does not know the Soviet side's reaction to the U.S. representations on this score.

The State Department's 'concern' over the contents of Soviet radio broadcast programs at third countries, carried out in strict accordance with universally accepted norms of international law and inter-state practice, cannot but arouse surprise. It would be more logical to expect that the State Department would show interest in American overseas radio broadcasting programs.

On the substance of the matter broached, one must say that the Soviet radio broadcasts to Iran objectively and honestly report the developments taking place in that country. The broadcasts in particular, cover the development of the political crisis in Iran, quote views of the Iranian and foreign press, including the U.S. press, on this matter and give Soviet appraisals of what is taking place.

What then does not suit the U.S. State Department? Maybe it is that the Soviet radio broadcasts contain irrefutable facts of the unceasing unceremonious interference by the U.S. in Iran's internal affairs, facts which are reported by the world press, including some American publications, everyday? In this connection it is appropriate to recall how the same spokesmen of the U.S. State Department usually react when socialist states make appropriate representations to Washington about the contents and tone of the broadcasts of the "Voice of America" and the subversive radio stations "Liberty" and "Free Europe", which are under the control of U.S. Government agencies and are financed by them. Usually the U.S. side invariably pleads "freedom of the press" when its attention is drawn to the slanderous character of those radio stations' broadcasts and to the fact that such subversive activity is a gross violation of the spirit and letter of the Helsinki accords.

But is the principle of the freedom of the press applicable to the USA alone? No, not at all. The statement by the State Department spokesman indicates that some people in Washington would like to introduce a double standard for the application of this principle--one for the USA and the other for the rest of the world.

U.S. Concern

LD261413 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 21 Jan 79 p 3 LD

[Article by P. Mezentsev: "The Struggle Remains Intense"]

[Excerpt] In the prevailing conditions the United States is desperately trying to maintain its positions in Iran and to save Iran as its strategic beachhead. Judging from American press reports, the White House is prepared to back any card. At the moment it is backing S. Bakhtiar, who has already made a pretty good first repayment by firing on people's demonstrations in Ahvaz and Arak where hundreds of people were killed or wounded. The new Iranian prime minister is also bolstering U.S. politicians' hopes with his assessment of the character of the people's democratic movement, calling it "a plot formulated by communists inside the country and abroad." This assessment is identical to that current in the United States. In order to camouflage its interference in Iranian events, Western propaganda is trying to portray the Iranian people's struggle for their political and social freedoms as "rebellion," "chaos," "a Moscow plot" and so forth.

However, the Carter administration is not counting on the viability of the Bakhtiar government and fears a "vacuum," that is, the liquidation of American dominance, and is therefore reviewing its attitude toward Ayatollah Khomeyni who has hitherto been ignored in the United States and called a "primitive Moslem fascist." Now, however, they are prepared to consider Khomeyni's "strengths and weaknesses." "The United States," the Washington POST recommends, "should not risk inflaming Iranian nationalism by acting against Khomeyni."

Judging by foreign press reports, the failure of the new Iranian Government is bound to create an opening for military rule. It is asserted, for example, that the extremist group in the army leadership and the Iranian special services under the leadership of American special services have already prepared for a coup and are seeking a convenient pretext for rapidly suppressing the antishah and anti-American movement in the country, while losing as little political capital as possible. At the same time, the United States has resorted to "gunboat diplomacy" in the Indian Ocean and Persian Gulf. Afraid that the Iranian events might detonate an upsurge in the Asian and African peoples' national liberation struggle, the United States is trying to extinguish the Iranian popular movement at all costs. The Washington POST writes that "with the disintegration of Iran" the Persian Gulf, which is of constant political and economic significance for the West, has achieved paramount significance. Now, the paper stresses, "Saudi Arabia and its oil stocks have become even more important and are in even greater danger."

The United States regards the "disintegration" of monarchical Iran primarily as the loss of a country which had been transformed into the Pentagon's advance post in the Persian Gulf and as the loss of one of the main sources of "black gold." Together with Saudi Arabia, Iran supplied more than 60 percent of the oil consumed by the West. Each year the United States extorted [vykachivali] about 50 million tons of this raw material from Iran and then returned the Iranian "petrodollars" to its own treasury by selling weapons to that country. Touching on this theme, U.S. President J. Carter declared recently that a protracted discontinuation of Iranian oil supplies would force the United States to reduce its consumption by 5 percent. He urged his compatriots to conserve their energy resources.

The Iranian people's actions against U.S. interference in the country's internal affairs are further cogent testimony to the bankruptcy of the imperialist policy of diktat. The makers of this policy line must realize at last that events in Iran are profoundly domestic and are aimed at both insuring general democratic freedoms and preventing the country from being transformed into the fief of foreign monopolies.

U.S. Preventing Khomeyni's Return

LD271922 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1100 GMT 27 Jan 79 LD

[Excerpt] The situation in Iran continues to remain tense. Antigovernment demonstrations are continuing in various cities and all nonmilitary airports are closed. The city's main thoroughfares have been closed by order of the military authorities, who have banned demonstrations and rallies in Tehran. A great many tanks and armored cars can be seen on Tehran's avenues and military helicopters are continuously flying across the city.

Despite the authorities' ban on holding demonstrations and rallies in the southern part of the city where the ordinary people live, a large number of representatives from other parts of the country have arrived to welcome Ayatollah Khomeyni, and protest meetings and rallies have already been held there. Reports in hand indicate that Abadan airport pilots have suggested welcoming the Ayatollah Khomeyni's aircraft when he returns to Iran.

Tehran's avenues were once again swimming in blood yesterday. Members of the armed forces, ordered to ruthlessly crush antigovernment demonstrations, have killed over 100 people. Although the Iranian Government has definitely banned meetings of more than two persons residing in Tehran and despite threats by the military authorities, since yesterday morning a ceaseless torrent of people has poured into the international airport where tanks have been deployed for the last few days. Hundreds of thousands of Iranians have met here to voice their protests against attempts made by the official authorities to prevent the Ayatollah Khomeyni from returning to Tehran.

Another 1,000 or so people met in the city's central square, and tens of thousands of people met at the cemetery where the victims of recent mass shootings are buried. In a great many parts of the city violent clashes have taken place between troops and demonstrators.

Since yesterday morning when the armed forces opened fire on demonstrators near Tehran University many students have been killed. According to REUTER, the shooting has not stopped in various parts of the capital. Over 100 people were killed and many have been wounded as a result of yesterday's bloodshed. The soldiers, carrying submachineguns, fired indiscriminately into the large crowds. A number of women and children were victims of these barbarous and bloody actions. A motorist told a correspondent that at the very outset of the bloody battle he carried 10 corpses from the university area.

The army command has reinforced the military units deployed on the streets. Tanks, armored cars and troop-carriers have been stationed at intersections and in squares. Military helicopters are continuously carrying out patrol flights across the city. The pilots have been permitted, in case emergency situations occur, to use 120 mm shells.

According to Iranian opposition leaders, real operations for occupying the airport have been taken not only with the knowledge of and the direct instructions by U.S. advisers but also on the advice of General Huyser, deputy commander of U.S. Armed Forces in Europe, who is in Iran. The United States is doing everything possible to prevent the arrival of the Ayatollah Khomeyni in Iran. The U.S. press is openly threatening that if, after all this, the ayatollah returns to Iran an open military coup will take place. The opposition leaders have called the present situation in Iran a creeping or quiet coup d'etat, which is very much akin to a full military coup.

The New York TIMES has written: Official high-ranking U.S. authorities have announced that they back the firm attitude adopted by civilian and military officials on the Ayatollah Khomeyni's return to Iran and on the establishment of an Islamic republic. They said that the Iranian military have so far adopted a course advised by the United States. According to high-ranking U.S. officials, the closure of Tehran airport was taken on a joint decision by civilian and military authorities.

The UPI agency reported that on instructions from the army generals all army leave has been cancelled, and the armed forces stationed in the capital are in a state of readiness. The United States is now counting not on individual personalities but rather on the sense of the old setup and its position in Iran on the pretext of defending the principles of the Constitution.

An AP correspondent reported that in Tehran a number of journalists from the papers AYANDEGAN, KEYHAN and ETTELA'AT and opposition personages have been arrested. In the opinion of the French paper LE MATIN the specter of a civil war is looming on the horizon.

In Paris the Ayatollah Khomeyni announced that he is determined to return to Iran on 28 January in order to fight, like a soldier, against colonialism and despotism until the final victory. The Ayatollah Khomeyni has condemned the despotic monarchical regime which has placed the country under the domination of foreigners. The Ayatollah Khomeyni intimated that in the event of an attempted military coup d'etat he believes that an armed struggle by his followers against the army is a possibility.

Reports from Tehran indicate that the Ayatollah Taleqani, the influential Muslim leader, has called on the citizens to stage mass demonstrations at Behesht Zahra Cemetery, where a great many victims of terror are buried, as a mark of protest against the wilful activities of the authorities.

At a press conference, the religious representatives said that future attempts to prevent the Ayatollah Khomeyni from returning to Iran would not be tolerated.

The decision by high-ranking Iranian military and civilian officials to prevent the return to Iran of the Ayatollah Khomeyni, the political and religious opposition leader, has had wide repercussions in the Iranian press. A great many papers note that this decision has been taken on U.S. instructions. In this connection, it is noteworthy that a great many articles have recently been carried in the U.S. press insulting the Ayatollah Khomeyni, the authors of which have referred to his spurious reactionary attitude and claimed that he is opposed to all manifestations of modern civilization and backs religious dogmas of the Middle Ages. The only reason for all this slander is that the Ayatollah Khomeyni is openly and with complete firmness struggling for the complete liquidation of the U.S. diktat in Iran. An extremely noteworthy point here is that the U.S. statesmen and propaganda machinery have abandoned their usual course whereby they made themselves to be the defenders and saviors of the faith. Why? Because Muslim leaders in Iran, together with the people, have embarked on a struggle against U.S. intervention in and U.S. plans for Iran.

In the meantime, it ought to be said that Iran's events are not the only example of this state of affairs whereby when the liberation role of religion becomes contrary to U.S. policy aims the United States immediately forgets this role.

U.S. Arms Shipment

LD271246 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1030 GMT 27 Jan 79 LD

[Text] The Iranian press has reported an irrefutable case of U.S. interference in the country's internal affairs. A report has appeared in the papers that a shipload of U.S. arms arrived at the port of Chah Bahar but the port authorities refused to offload the arms and ordered the captain to immediately take his ship out of Iranian territorial waters. Observers assess this incident as blatant and crude U.S. interference--flouting all international norms--in the affairs of Iran, which is torn by internal struggle.

Demonstrators' Demands

LD261149 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 21 Jan Morning Edition p 4 LD

[Correspondent A. Akhmedzyanov: "The People Advocate a Republic"]

[Text] President Carter's statement on U.S. support for the Bakhtiar government has evoked general indignation, IZVESTIYA's correspondent A. Akhmedzyanov reports from Tehran. Papers report that in Damghan and Semnan priests are beginning their sermons to city dwellers with condemnation of the U.S. Government, which Iran sees as one of the main reasons for its distress--the transformation of the country into a military base and a spy center against the neighboring friendly Soviet Union.

Iranian Foreign Ministry workers have stated that they will not go back to work until the Iranian-American military treaty, which practically turned Iran into a U.S. military satellite, has been abolished.

After a vast demonstration which passed through the streets of Tehran to Shahiad Square, now renamed Khomeyni Square, a meeting was held at which a 10-point resolution was adopted. It stated that the Iranian people have rejected the monarchy and are fully determined to struggle until ultimate victory.

The resolution demands the disbanding of the Bakhtiar Cabinet, the Regency Council and the Parliament, the proclamation of an Islamic republic and a halt to American interference in Iran's internal affairs and calls upon soldiers and officers to side with the struggling people. Simultaneous with the vast demonstration in Tehran, mass marches were held all over Iran. They demonstrated the population's wide support for the opposition demands. At the same time in a number of cities promonarchist speeches and provocations took place. Following the troops' bloody reprisals against peaceful demonstrators in Ahwaz, ETTELA'AT reported another bloody battle provoked by promonarchist elements in Dzeful. Witnesses related how tanks opened fire on peaceful demonstrators and crushed them under their tracks.

At the same time the feeling of solidarity with the people is growing in the army. AYANGEGAN reported that pilots and technical personnel at Shahrohi one of the major air bases in western Iran, have declared a hunger strike as a sign of protest against the commanders' order to train for the possible bombing of towns. The base is surrounded by forces, the paper noted.

Troops Fire on Demonstrators

LD261858 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1330 GMT 26 Jan 79 LD

[From the "International Diary" program presented by Aleksey Sokolov]

[Text] As UPI reports, the biggest clashes since the beginning of January between antigovernment demonstrations and troops took place in Tehran today.

Some 100,000 demonstrators supporting the leaders of the opposition and demanding the return to Iran of the religious leader Khomeyni gathered on one of the capital's central squares. Troops opened fire on the demonstrators with automatic weapons. There were dead and injured. Near Tehran University a large crowd gathered and troops used tear gas against them. The demonstrators erected barricades on the streets and burned automobile tires in order to hamper the troops in dispersing the demonstrators. Hundreds of thousands of Iranians also gathered near Tehran's airport which is closed and surrounded by soldiers and tanks. APP reports on discontent [brozheniye] among soldiers of the Iranian Army. Servicemen from one of the military bases in Esfahan marched through the city's streets today demanding that the airport be opened to allow Khomeyni to return from France.

On the eve of the announced return of Khomeyni, the Bakhtiar government imposed a curfew and banned the staging of any demonstrations without the consent of the authorities. The government even threatened that the troops might open fire on the demonstrators as actually happened today.

All airports are closed until Sunday. Some leaders of the journalists' trade union who opposed the present regime were arrested during the night.

As you already know, Khomeyni has postponed his return for 2 days. REUTER cites the statement he made yesterday. Khomeyni, who called the Bakhtiar government illegal, said that he had never conducted talks with such a government and that he would never do so.

In Tehran leaflets of the National Front and other opposition parties have been circulated. They say that the people will not give up the struggle against American domination and for democratic changes.

The Bakhtiar government and Iran's Army leadership are undertaking steps to prevent Ayatollah Khomeyni's return. The American press is publishing open threats that if Khomeyni returns to his homeland a military coup will take place in Iran immediately. It has become known that the seizure of Iran's airports by military units was carried out not only with the knowledge of the United States but on the direct instruction of American military advisers in Tehran.

'Black Friday' Demonstrations

LD272006 Moscow TASS in English 1852 GMT 27 Jan 79 LD

[Text] New York, January 27, TASS--According to estimates by the anti-shah opposition, today about two million people swarmed into the streets of the Iranian capital. They were protesting against yesterday's reprisals of the military against the demonstrators, condemned the shah-appointed and U.S. backed government of Bakhtiar, chanting slogans to liquidate monarchy and establish a republic in Iran. A rally was held in the gigantic square near the international airport, whose participants demanded an immediate disbandment of Parliament which had lost the confidence of the people and resignation of the Regency Council appointed by the shah before his departure. The mass demonstrations were also in Mashhad, Tabriz, Hamadan, Zanjan and many other cities.

It is reported in opposition circles that the number of victims of the "black Friday" runs into hundreds of killed and wounded. Over 400 people with wounds were taken to the capital's hospitals, of whom 80 were in a hopeless state. First data are coming in on the victims of yesterday's clashes in other cities of Iran, Tabriz, Esfahan, Sanandaj, Mashhad. Scores of people perished in Tabriz.

Today, according to the Tehran Radio, blood was spilled in Gorgan where one person was killed and 27 wounded and in Sanandaj, according to official data, 4 people were killed and 13 wounded.

The demonstrators increasingly accuse of the bloodshed directly Bakhtiar demanding his resignation. "We shall not allow the shah's henchmen to drown the people's revolution in blood!" Such slogans were carried today by columns of demonstrators. According to a UPI news agency correspondent, the mourning ceremony to pay tribute to the memory victims of the bloody reprisals against peaceful population, held in the capital's cemetery, grew into a vast-scale protest against Premier Bakhtiar. The national opposition front has put all the blame for the unprovoked bloody reprisals on Bakhtiar.

Commenting the developments in Iran, the U.S. press agrees that the initiator of a more rigid line pursued by the present Cabinet was the army. Bakhtiar, writes New York TIMES, actually operates under the control of the military. He has decided to suppress the demonstrations, sensing serious pressure on the part of several commanders of the Iranian Armed Forces. Thus, in effect, what is now taking place in Iran is a "creeping" military coup d'etat which is strengthening the positions of the army's top brass.

At the same time unrest is brewing in the armed forces. A REUTER correspondent reported that during yesterday's demonstrations in Tehran, soldiers who drove in two military trucks declared that they took the side of the anti-government forces, saying that they are "soldiers and not butchers." In the capital's centre army elite troops--the shah's guard--were used to suppress the manifestations, since ordinary soldiers shouted to the demonstrators: "Lie on the ground. We have been ordered to kill you." According to the data supplied by the opposition, in Esfahan many soldiers joined the anti-government processions while in Mashhad soldiers of the local garrison went on hunger strike to protest against the government's policy.

According to the reports coming here 165 Iranian Air Force officers were shot to death yesterday and another 300 are awaiting execution at a large airforce base Shahrohi near Hamadan.

As to the opposition leader Ayatollah Khomeyni now living in emigration, he, according to his advisors, is planning to return to Iran as soon as the authorities open the airports. In his turn, the shah continues his "vacations" In Morocco. According to New York TIMES, he intends to stay there until the situation completely clears in Iran after the return of Khomeyni there. The newspaper writes citing "authoritative sources" that the shah would like to stay near Iran and is ready to accept the invitation by Egyptian President as-Sadat to come to Egypt if a movement takes shape in Iran aiming to ensure his return to the throne in the near future.

Paris, January 27, TASS--Iran's Prime Minister Bakhtiar said in an interview to the radio station "France Inter" that the return to Iran of Ayatollah Khomeyni at the present moment "would be premature." This statement confirms once again that Bakhtiar intends to do everything to prevent the return of the opposition leader fearing that it might bring about the fall of his government, and is increasingly relying on the army.

L'AURORE sees in Bakhtiar's actions a "delicate game" in an effort to balance between the army and the opposition. Before the people, the newspaper writes, he is trying to pose as the last obstacle in the way of a military coup d'etat and to the army as the guardian of the Constitution.

Bonn, January 27, TASS--We have nothing against dictators so long as they are our dictators, such has always been the philosophy of the CIA. When we discussed in the CIA headquarters the situation in Iran our bosses always maintained that the United States needs the shah, former CIA officials, "specialist" on Iran J. Leaf told STERN magazine. In his words, over 200 U.S. agents and experts were working for the CIA in Iran. They held seminars with officials of the Iranian secret service, SAVAK, during which they taught the Iranians methods of intensive interrogation and instructed them how to torture people. The Central Intelligence Agency also supplied SAVAK with instruments of torture.

Beirut, January 27, TASS--According to newspaper "AL-DUNYA," the U.S. and Chinese ambassadors in Tehran are maintaining a permanent exchange of information and mutual "recommendations" in order to save the crumbling shah regime. Chinese activities in Iran, writes "AL-DUNYA" aim at sharpening the situation thus creating favourable conditions for the U.S. plan to carry out a military coup d'etat in Iran.

Unity Guarantee of Victory

LD282108 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1100 GMT 27 Jan 79 LD

[Igor Savchenko commentary]

[Text] The Iranian people's national democratic battle is continuing despite the efforts and endeavors by imperialism and international reaction. Its progress cannot be halted by military force, intimidation, threats, or promises. When international imperialism, which operates through its espionage officers, and the internal reaction realized that they were unable to suppress this movement by mere bullying, they increasingly resorted to oppressive and cowardly methods of struggle against the opposition's demonstrations and manifestations, and extensively used libel and calumny against the opposition. Imperialists and reaction, for example, try to make the Iranian national democratic movement look as if it is being incited externally or that allegedly foreign elements are active in it. Efforts have even been made to raise hullabaloo about the false and imaginary participation of Afghans in Iranian developments.

But because such calumny and falsehood could not possibly have any basis or foundation whatsoever, these efforts have resulted in total defeat. But the enemies and those who harbor ill intentions against the people's movement do not stand idle, and the lie that the DAILY TELEGRAPH recently spread proves this. The unbridled lie of the DAILY TELEGRAPH is that Libyan President al-Qadhdhafi has allegedly trained thousands of agents and sent them to Iran, and that these agents are allegedly the main instigators of the Iranian people's public demonstrations and manifestations. Observers who watch Iran's developments closely note that imperialism and internal reaction are focusing attention on certain particular activities in order to cause the disintegration of the opposition movement from within, and to create mistrust and a credibility gap between the various groups of the opposition which have so far been acting in a single front. Imperialist and reactionary propaganda are shouting themselves hoarse in their efforts to prove that irreconcilable contradictions allegedly exist between the National Front, the religious opposition leaders, the Tudeh Party of Iran and other opposition groups. Western correspondents, with a persistent effort which would be better employed elsewhere, hold interviews with the leaders of the national democratic movement and try with the utmost effort to obtain information that could be used in commentaries and analysis against other opposition groups.

Meanwhile, agents of imperialist espionage services along with SAVAK executioners generously distribute money and other sundries and employ not only gangs of looters but also hire gangs to attack the ranks of the people's peaceful demonstrations. They even concoct new opposition groups to fight against the people participating in the national democratic movement. As you can observe, history is repeating itself. Imperialist and reactionary quarters are trying to make use of the experiences that the U.S. CIA gained in 1953 when it hatched a plot against the national government of Dr Mosaddeq. Then, too, imperialism and reaction had pinned their hopes on a split and division in the ranks of the patriotic and anti-imperialist forces.

However, imperialists and reactionaries have forgotten that times have changed. The dimension and extent of the national democratic movement, and the political maturity and awareness the Iranian people have gained, are immeasurably higher than in 1953. As observers point out, the firm conviction is now reigning among all those participating in the opposition front that the strength of all the forces participating in the Iranian national democratic movement lies in unity and this unity is the guarantee of the victory and triumph in the struggle for Iran's bright future.

CORRECTION TO PRAVDA ITEM ON U.S. 'ESPIONAGE EQUIPMENT'

The following correction should be made to the item entitled "Soviet Media Continue To Comment on Situation in Iran" and subheaded "Removal of U.S. 'Espionage Equipment,'" published in the 24 January Soviet Union DAILY REPORT on page F 1:

Subslug should read: [A. Petrov "Rejoinder (Replika): "Where Is the USA Removing Its Espionage Equipment?"]

MOSCOW COMMENTS ON END OF ATHERTON'S MIDEAST SHUTTLE

Concludes 'First Round' in Israel

LD251450 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1200 GMT 25 Jan 79 LD

[Unattributed commentary: "After Atherton's Visit to Israel"]

[Text] Alfred Atherton, the U.S. President's special envoy, has concluded the first round of talks in Israel and has now left for Cairo. The official and declared purpose of the U.S. envoy's visit to the Middle East is to break the deadlock in the Egyptian-Israeli talks. However, the unofficial aim is to find a formula that will not harm Israel's expansionist plans and that will make it possible for Israel to continue to have the right to implement its aggressive plans, but in such a manner that it does not show quite openly to everybody the capitulatory nature of Cairo's position toward the already prepared deal.

Atherton's task has not been easy. In 8 days he had 16 meetings with the Israeli leaders. After these meetings, according to statements by the U.S. envoy, Tel Aviv agreed to moderate its attitudes somehow toward a number of the (?details) of the separate deal with Egypt, but at the same time keeping the essence of that deal intact. As is known, the talks took place at a time when the Israeli military had embarked on a fresh aggression against Lebanon and was preparing to build new Jewish settlements in the occupied Arab territories. Before Atherton had finished packing to leave for Cairo, Israeli Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan was stating that any effort to establish an independent Palestinian state would cause Israel to increase the number of settlements in the West Bank because Israel has the duty to remain there forever, as is the case in the Golan Heights.

Neither the Egyptian press nor leadership can conceal its disappointment at the results of Atherton's visit to Israel. According to AL-AHRAM, President as-Sadat has addressed a new message to President Carter. AL-AKHBAR has called on the United States to abandon Israel and to side with the Arab countries because, after what has happened in Iran--according to the authors of the article--the United States should learn to evaluate the situation in a sound way. In fact, it is difficult to judge whether such appeals and directives are motivated by political short-sightedness or naivete. The United States will never take any measures that are bound to directly or indirectly harm Israel. These words are [words indistinct] in fact. They reflect the truth about the special U.S.-Israeli relations, without requiring any comment. Washington's recent Middle East policy has been directed toward (?subjugating) the Arab countries to the interests of Israel. As for the lessons from the Iranian crisis, this should be taken into consideration not only by the United States but also those Arab leaders who consider Washington's friendship to be the best protection from the wrath of their people.

Leaves Egypt for Tel Aviv

LD271546 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1330 GMT 27 Jan 79 LD

[From the "International Diary" program presented by (Oleg Glinov)]

[Text] U.S. envoy Alfred Atherton is to leave Egypt today for Tel Aviv, where he will continue the discussion of America's latest plan for renewing the so-called peace talks between Egypt and Israel. It has been announced by Atherton and Egyptian Prime Minister Khalil, who held talks with him, that there are some disagreements between the two sides, but they could be eliminated.

Assessing his 3-day negotiations in Cairo as quite useful, Atherton said that after his visit to Tel Aviv, he would return to the United States.

For his part, Khalil emphasized that the Egyptian authorities were willing to conclude a separate peace treaty with Israel, and, although no details of the talks have been reported, it is completely clear that Cairo is making more concessions to Tel Aviv to the detriment of the interests of the Arab people.

Meanwhile, a growing number of people--even in the West--are realizing that the separate Egyptian-Israeli deal, which is backed by the United States, cannot lead to a settlement of the Near East problem. This is indicated by, among other things, a statement by Lord Caradon, Britain's former UN representative, who indirectly admitted the flimsiness of the Camp David agreements and called for the Geneva conference on the Near East to be reconvened.

Leaves for Washington

LD290458 Moscow TASS in English 1855 GMT 28 Jan 79 LD

["Rushing the Separate Deal"--TASS headline]

[Text] Beirut, January 28, TASS--Arthur [as received] Atherton, U.S. ambassador at large, ended another Middle East mission. Before leaving for home today, Washington's emissary spent nearly two weeks shuttling between Cairo and Tel Aviv in a bid to smooth out the differences which still prevent the partners in the separate bargaining from finalizing their bilateral deal.

Atherton's mission, according to Western information media, failed to produce tangible results, Israel's position still remains tough and intransigent. Begin's government is bent on Egypt's complete capitulation over the few details of the separate treaty remaining unresolved, and to which Cairo is clinging in order to camouflage at least somehow its betrayal of pan-Arab interests. The general director at the office of the Israeli prime minister, Ben-Elissar stated flatly that As-Sadat must choose between peace with Israel and Egyptian commitments to other Arab countries, i.e., must openly betray the interests of his former allies to get a separate deal with Tel Aviv.

At the same time, aware of its growing isolation in the Arab world and shaky position inside the country, the Egyptian leadership is so far afraid of taking the last plunge towards capitulation. This explains the seeming "lack of results" from Atherton's mission.

However, commentators drew attention to remarks by Egyptian officials who actually refute propaganda assertions that the separate talks have landed in a blind alley. Thus, at a press conference yesterday A.R.E. Premier Khalil expressed satisfaction over his talks with Atherton and stressed that his government will keep loyal to the Camp David accords which, as is known, envisage the conclusion of a separate Egyptian-Israeli "peace." For its speediest signing, he added, Egypt is "prepared to resume negotiations at any proposed level." he admitted also that the "differences" remaining between Egypt and Israel are not insurmountable.

According to the Cairo weekly ROSE AL-YUSUF, possibilities are now being discussed of holding another American-Egyptian-Israeli summit in Washington in February. Questions of an early separate "peace" and of American "compensations" for Egypt's concessions made on the path towards it signing, will be in all probability taken up during the Cairo visit by U.S. Defence Secretary Harold Brown, who, according to press reports, will arrive there within the next fortnight.

SECRETARY BROWN'S FORTHCOMING MIDEAST VISIT NOTED

LD261908 Moscow TASS in English 1647 GMT 26 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Cairo, January 26, TASS--Cairo newspapers report the forthcoming visit to Egypt by the U.S. Defense Secretary, Harold Brown. From Cairo he will go to Saudi Arabia and Israel.

The American defense secretary's visit will be preceded by talks in Cairo between Egyptian officials and an American military delegation. As reported by the newspaper AL-AHRAM, the sides will discuss Egypt's requirements in American military hardware and, in particular, the question of supplying Egypt with military aircraft.

CPSU CC CABLES GREETINGS TO FOURTH ALGERIAN FLN CONGRESS

LD270058 Moscow in Arabic to North Africa 1900 GMT 26 Jan 79 LD

[Text of the cable of greetings sent by the CPSU Central Committee to the delegates of the 4th Congress of the National Liberation Front of Algeria]

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee warmly greets the delegates to the Party Congress of the National Liberation Front [FLN]. Your congress is being called upon to transform the political system and Government of Algeria on the basis of the progressive principles of the systematic documents of the Algerian revolution, the National Charter and the 1976 Constitution, which were formulated at the initiative and under the direct supervision of the noble son of the Algerian people, Houari Boumedienne, and which represent an important stage in the history of your country.

Under the present circumstances, the role of the FLN has grown, for it is the vanguard of the Algerian revolution's ideals. The successful completion of the work of your congress will provide new possibilities for continued progress along the road chosen by the Algerian people--the road of national independence, freedom and socialist orientation. It will enhance the new position enjoyed by Algeria as a state that stands firmly against imperialism and reaction, and one that calls for peace and detente. It will contribute greatly to the struggle of the peoples of Africa, the Middle East and other regions of the world against the forces of aggression, racism, and neocolonialism.

The Soviet Union greatly appreciates the long friendship and the comprehensive and equitable cooperation between our two countries and peoples. We are bound together by joint interests in the struggle for peace and social progress. The CPSU, loyal to the behests of the great Lenin, shall remain in solidarity with the Algerian revolution and with the FLN in struggling for the consolidation of the national independence of and a better future for the Algerian people. We wish the FLN Congress success in its work.

U.S. WANTS NEW MILITARY PACT WITH TURKEY

LD262004 Moscow World Service in English 1500 GMT 26 Jan 79 LD

[Text] And now the TASS correspondent in Washington comments on the talks between the United States and Turkey:

According to press reports, at these talks the American side is offering Turkey to conclude a new military pact. The United States is also demanding that the Turkish government agree to granting extensive autonomy to the American military bases and other military installations in Turkey. In return, Washington promises Turkey aid mainly of a military nature. This aid totals 2 billion dollars over a 5-year period. Enormous pressure is being exerted on Turkey to get the government of Ecevit to agree to double the number of American planes carrying nuclear weapons to 36, at the Incirlik Air Force Base. As reported from the same well-informed sources, the Turkish Government insists on getting the status of American military bases agreed upon.

The talks also deal with the question of transferring part of the American electronic equipment to Turkey from Iran.

WEST'S 'DANGEROUS' POLICY ON CYPRUS MUST BE 'REPULSED'

LD271020 Moscow in Greek to Greece 1600 GMT 26 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Here is a commentary by PRAVDA's Athens correspondent, Vladislav Drobkov, written specially for Moscow Radio:

Everyone who has been following the development of events in the Middle East and Eastern Mediterranean is bound to have noticed the suspicious activity of the West and particularly of U.S. diplomacy in that area. Recently, a series of visits by top U.S. representatives to the countries in the area have been taking place. The problems of the area have been discussed at the meetings of the leaders of Western countries, especially in NATO forums and at the Guadeloupe conference. Efforts are being made to effect progress in the separate deal between Tel Aviv and Cairo and to wrap up the Cyprus problem. All this, and taking into account the broad propaganda campaign waged by the Western mass media, indicates increasing Western intervention into the affairs of the peoples in the area. The chief purpose of the intervention--and this is something which at times even the Western politicians and journalists themselves do not hide--is to make sure that no weakening of the West's positions takes place and to hinder the development of the democratic and national liberation forces.

A special threat to the fate of Cyprus is now posed by the heightened efforts of the United States and NATO to solve the Cyprus problem by means of behind-the-scenes maneuvers and intervention in the Cypriots' domestic affairs. There are many examples of this here. Let us take as one such example the notorious U.S.-British-Canadian settlement plan, which has been justifiably described in Cyprus as a plan for consolidating the island's partition and gradually eliminating the unitary Cypriot state.

In these circumstances, what is of great topicality is the appeal by the progressive democratic forces of the republic to rally together in the struggle against the common enemy of imperialism, to repulse the dangerous policy of the West and to unite the efforts of all Cypriots to insure a peaceful and just future for Cyprus. And they see these aims coming about through the further internationalization of the Cyprus problem and the holding of an international conference under the UN's aegis.

This is the only way to achieve a just solution to the international aspects of the Cyprus problem, one which would provide for an end to foreign intervention in the republic's affairs, the withdrawal from its territory of foreign troops and the granting of effective international guarantees for the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of Cyprus. The dangerous policy of the West in the Eastern Mediterranean must be resolutely repulsed. This is demanded by the interests of the Cypriot people, and the republic's future depends on it. This is the view of the progressive Cypriot public.

TRANSFER OF U.S. BASES TO GREECE, CRETE OPPOSED

ID262055 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1330 GMT 26 Jan 79 ID

[Text] The movement to get rid of all U.S. bases and military installations on Greek soil is becoming more widespread in Greece. They are not only a handy instrument for Washington to interfere in the internal affairs of a sovereign state, but they also present a serious threat to the country's security and future. Our correspondent Vyacheslav Alekseyev reports from Athens.

[Alekseyev] In connection with the events in Iran, reports have been appearing in various politically oriented Greek press organs in the last few weeks that the United States is planning to transfer its military bases from Iran to Crete and even to Cyprus.

A few days ago a special inquiry [Zapros] was made on this topic in Parliament by a group of deputies from the leading opposition political party PASOK--the Panhellenic Socialist Movement. All major opposition political parties oppose the American military presence in Greece, and so do many public organizations. They are demanding an end to using the country as a bridgehead for American imperialism in the Mediterranean.

This demand is meeting with growing support among broad strata of the population which has become convinced, through its own experience, of the lethal danger inherent in the American military presence in Greece, for it is also no secret that the Pentagon also keeps nuclear weapon depots in Greece. And [word indistinct] ships of the U.S. 6th Fleet constantly dock at numerous Greek ports.

All this is one of the reasons for the alarm, which has recently gained momentum here, in connection with reports about the transfer of American military bases from Iran to Greece and Crete.

S. AFRICAN PAPER CITES U.S.-UK PLANS TO INVADE RHODESIA

LD262112 Moscow in English to Africa 1630 GMT 26 Jan 79 LD

[Text] The South African newspaper STAR reports that London and Washington are elaborating plans for a direct Anglo-American invasion of Rhodesia in case of unforseen circumstances. Radio Moscow observer Arkadiy Butlitskiy writes in this connection:

The Anglo-American strategy in solving the Rhodesian crisis has reached a new phase. It is common knowledge that, in the first place, when Rhodesian so-called independence was proclaimed and the illegal racist took power in Salisbury, practically as a result of a mutiny, London and Washington did nothing to restore order. Moreover, the United States and Britain turned into a fiction the United Nations economic sanctions, which might have had an effective influence on the Smith regime. The American and British sponsors of racists set out to settle the Rhodesian problem in earnest only when the Smith regime had been thoroughly shaken as a result of the activities of the Zimbabwe Patriotic Front and the frontline states.

However, both the Anglo-American plan and the new, mutinous internal settlement action of the Smith clique have only aggravated the Rhodesian crisis. This is so because both plans aimed at keeping Rhodesia in the sphere of economic, political and strategic influence of the West. And all versions of the plan for gaining this goal included establishing a union between racists and their African puppets and isolating and then eliminating Zimbabwe's Patriotic Front. Naturally, the people of Zimbabwe and all independent Africa reject such a settlement. It isn't surprising that the racists and the West have a plan for direct military interference in store. That Pretoria actively supports plans of invasion is not surprising either. According to the Johannesburg paper STAR, special camps are being established in the northern province of Transvaal. The South African authorities claim the camps are meant for Rhodesian refugees, but in fact they are prospective springboards for South African aggression against the people of Zimbabwe.

It seems the propagandist peace-making racket is just a screen for the plans for invading Rhodesia nourished by the United States, Britain and South Africa, Arkadiy Butlitskiy writes in conclusion.

'RACISTS' ARITHMETICAL LAWS' IN RHODESIAN ELECTION DERIDED

LD261643 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 24 Jan 79 Morning Edition p 4 LD

[A. Maksimov "Rejoinder" (Replika): "According to Old Recipes"]

[Text] In Rhodesia preparations for the next farce--the parliamentary "elections" to be held in April--are in full swing. Ian Smith, leader of the racists, and the collaborationist trio of African puppets do not stint generous promises in calling on the voters to vote for them. Each of them extols the principle on which the elections will be held: "one man one vote." It is true that the organizers of the farce are trying not to publicize one fact which clearly contradicts this principle. The point is that 28 deputies of 100 will represent 250,000 whites, and the remaining 72 will represent 6.75 million Africans. For 5 years the whites will keep more than 25 percent of all ministerial portfolios in the cabinet for themselves. According to the racists' arithmetical laws, a white person's vote is several times more weighty. "The usual recipe: Change something in form so as to change nothing in essence"--that is how the Italian magazine PANORAMA described the fuss in Rhodesia about the "elections."

The chances of international recognition of the future "government," according to Ian Smith's calculations, are 50-50. But as we have seen, he has his own kind of arithmetic. And in the first instance he is counting, of course, on the support of the Western world. "I think," he said in a speech to the white community, "that the United States will play an important role in this, inasmuch as in the last analysis it is the leader of the free world. We believe that it is in the United States that we will be able to make sensational progress in this sphere."

Washington politicians have already presented the world public with one such sensation in permitting this head of an illegal and unrecognized racist regime to enter the country. Salisbury is now gambling on "the position of the pro-Rhodesian lobby in the U.S. Congress, which has strengthened significantly recently--a lobby fully determined to obtain U.S. recognition of the future 'government.'"

Well, the racists can have no doubt of Western support. There is no sensation there. What explanation other than elementary connivance by London can there be for Rhodesia's unilateral declaration of "independence" just over 13 years ago? Could the racist regime have existed for so many years had leading Western countries not broken the economic sanctions imposed against it? Surely the common interests of the racists and their guardians are now dictating their desire to prevent real African majority rule at any cost?

However, no matter how deep Western sympathies toward the racist leader may be, the "government" he is throwing together has, in generally accepted arithmetic, practically no chance of survival. "The Ian Smith plan is doomed to failure under the blows of the partisan war he himself provoked," PANORAMA writes. A very sober conclusion to which it could be a good idea to direct attention in Salisbury.

NORMALIZATION OF SITUATION IN ERITREA DESCRIBED

LD280156 Moscow TASS in English 0844 GMT 27 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Addis Ababa, January 27, TASS--Broadly under way is the process of normalization of the situation in Ethiopia's province of Eritrea, the overwhelming part of which has been cleared of the separatist gangs. According to the ETHIOPIAN NEWS AGENCY (ENA) on the spot of former battlefields peasant associations are now being formed, which also discharge the functions of local organs of people's power. 27,000 such associations were already formed in the country. They affiliate more than 7 million countryside people.

Fighting men of the liberation army are engaged in extensive work to explain to the Eritrean peasants the aims and objectives of the Ethiopian national-democratic revolution.

INDOCHINA

TASS REPORTS PRC ATTACKS ON VIETNAMESE POPULATED AREAS

LD191512 Moscow TASS in English 1414 GMT 19 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Hanoi, January 19, TASS--The Chinese side has repeatedly fired lately at the territory of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam in the border districts of Hoang Lien Chon Province, reports the VIETNAMESE NEWS AGENCY.

In the morning on January 17, Chinese servicemen intruded into Vietnamese territory near the village of Chung Trai in Muong Khuong District and opened fire from an ambush on patrolling Vietnamese border guards, killing one of them. On the same day the village of Van Nen Chi in the same district was mortared. Two civilians were killed and two wounded, much damage was inflicted to the property and houses of the residents. In the evening of January 17, a big group of Chinese soldiers attacked the village of Ngai Te of Ta Tuphung community, during which two Vietnamese border guards were killed and one wounded. Earlier, on January 16, the Chinese machine-gunned an observation post in Ban Vuoc community of Bat Xat District injuring two Vietnamese border guards. The agency stresses that the provocations of the Chinese authorities arouse protests and indignation of Vietnam's population.

IZVESTIYA Reports Violations

LD231229 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 18 Jan 79 Morning Edition p 4 LD

[Item from "The Day Worldwide," review of international information from materials from IZVESTIYA correspondents, TASS and foreign news agencies and press, prepared by R. Tuchnin: "Provocations on Vietnam's Borders"]

[Text] The Beijing [Peking] authorities are continuing to build up tension on the Vietnamese-Chinese border. There are figures indicating that at present more than 10 Chinese divisions are concentrated on the border, M. Ilinskiy, IZVESTIYA correspondent in Hanoi, reports.

In recent days the Beijing provocateurs have perpetrated numerous violations of Vietnam's state border on the territory of all five provinces bordering on the PRC. In particular, in Ha Tuyen Province, a Vietnamese border point in (Meovak) District was fired on from the Chinese side on 14 January. In Hoang Lien Son Province, on the same day, Chinese soldiers encroached on the territory of (Baulau) commune, (Myongkkhyong) District, and in Hoang Lien Son Province the city of (Laokay) was shelled. Casualties were caused among the population, and a Vietnamese customs point on (Khokiyeu) Bridge was damaged.

The Vietnamese Foreign Ministry has decisively condemned the Chinese raiders' actions. The PRC, the Vietnamese Foreign Ministry statement says, must bear the responsibility for violating Vietnam's territorial integrity.

TASS Cites Foreign Reportage

LD272036 Moscow TASS in English 1715 GMT 27 Jan 79 LD

["Hands Off Vietnam!"--TASS headline]

[Text] Havana, January 27, TASS--China's aggressive sallies on the border with Vietnam are going on, writes the Cuban BOHEMIA magazine. Those provocative actions made practically impossible the peaceful life of Vietnamese population in the near-border areas and they had to move to safer places.

A reportage by the magazine's special correspondent who visited one of Vietnamese frontier stations reports that contingents of troops that are dispersed in the forests, just as military hardware, are being concentrated on the Chinese side of the border. The expansionist way of thinking on present-day Chinese Mandarins is well-known, the magazine emphasizes. Beijing [Peking] is contemplating an aggression against the people of Vietnam who engage in peaceful labor to rehabilitate the economy.

Tokyo, January 27, TASS--The newspaper YOMIURI SHIMBUN in one of reports devoted to Beijing's aggressive intentions writes, with reference to government sources, that a possibility is not ruled out that Chinese troops, concentrated in the area of the border with Vietnam, will invade Vietnam's territory. The newspaper adds that this opinion is current among American military specialists.

Bratislava, January 27, TASS--The advance of big military forces of China directly towards Vietnam's border is a new act of hostile actions against the SRV, writes the newspaper PRAVDA. And the SRV Ministry of Foreign Affairs quite justly condemned the provocative actions inspired by the leading circles of China in the area of the Vietnamese-Chinese border. Those actions, the newspaper emphasizes, are aimed at stirring up military hysteria in China itself and pursue the aim of intimidating the Vietnamese people.

Hanoi, January 27, TASS--The servicemen of the Vietnamese People's Army must always be in full combat readiness to crush any enemy encroaching on the sacred frontiers of our motherland, writes the army newspaper QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in its leading article. The newspaper points out that combat readiness is particularly essential at the border and on the islands. The units stationed in these and other important areas must ensure everything necessary to rapidly react to an unexpectedly arising situation and be ready at any minute to effectively accomplish the task set to them. The Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam issued here a decision on the celebration of the party's 49th jubilee which is due on February 3. The decision draws attention to the necessity to enhance the vigilance of the soldiers and officers of the Vietnamese People's Army and particularly those units which stand on guard of the borders and islands of Vietnam.

Bonn, January 27, TASS--The public of the FRG are expressing a growing concern over the concentration of Chinese troops at the border with Vietnam. With regard to the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, the Beijing leadership pursues the policy which means nothing other than a successive preparation for war, points out the newspaper UNSERE ZEIT. This is evidenced by the concentration of Chinese troops at the border with Vietnam and by constant armed provocations by Beijing against that country. The West German communists are demanding "hands off Vietnam!"

'DISTRESSING SPECTACLE' OF LIBERATED PHNOM PENH DESCRIBED

ID261631 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Jan 79 p 5 LD

[Special correspondent V. Skvortsov dispatch: "Phnom Penh Comes Back to Life"]

[Text] Phnom Penh--The Khmer people are at present living through the historic time of the formation of a people's republic. The first building in Phnom Penh over which the patriots hoisted their red colors bearing the silhouette of Angkor Wat's five towers, we were told by (Dayu Po), a staff officer of the Revolutionary Army's 1st Division, was a three-story detached residence abandoned the day before by Chinese advisers who had been working under the Pol Pot clique. The tropical wind, which blows hot even in January, caused the Kampuchean National United Front for National Salvation [KNUFNS] flags to begin flapping over the stepped roof of the central market, the "Royal" Hotel, the main railroad station, and the independence monument.

A distressing spectacle was revealed to the liberators when Revolutionary Army units entered the city. The first corpses of brutally tortured people were discovered in the Tuolsyleng school; dead prisoners, chained to the floor, desks and metal doorframes were lying in buildings strung together by balconies into a barbed-wire framework. We were shown classrooms turned into prison cells. Playful rabbits once painted to amuse children skipped about on a wall from which hastily constructed manacles hung. A stench filled the building and from its windows 17 fresh graves could be seen in the yard. Hundreds more corpses were subsequently found in hotels, movie theaters, restaurants and Buddhist pagodas. The remains of people who had been burned to death were found alongside gasoline pumps....

The mass annihilation of people, outrages against human dignity, and truly fascist terror reigned under the cover of the demagogic "line" suggested from Beijing [Peking] for a "radical social revolution in all spheres" and for "purging society." In recent years hundreds of thousands of Phnom Penh's inhabitants were killed or sent to concentration camps in remote provinces, where they were "forcibly cooperativized." Wives were separated from their husbands and children from their parents.

At the central market we saw three emaciated men wearing ragged shorts. They were wandering slowly along a deserted lane on which was scattered furniture which had been thrown out of houses, the wreckage of store counters, rusted iceboxes, broken televisions and empty food cans. The wind swept faded leaves, paper money "abolished" by the regime, and portraits of Pol Pot and Ieng Sary, along the ground.

"My name is (Io)," the eldest said. "We are walking home to Takeo from Kompong Chom, where we were sent to do forced labor....The people from Phnom Penh will come later...."

"And where are your families?"

"We don't have families any more. They stayed behind there...."

(Somi), from Svay Rieng Province, is commander of a company patrolling the streets. He told us:

"There are no Kampucheans who have not lost their relatives. I was conscripted into the army in 1975. In 197[illegible] I learned that my parents, wife and children had been killed by wild fanatics merely because they come from a region which borders Vietnam, so I defected to the rebels. Then, when the front was set up, I joined it. The hatred of the whole people for the traitors who have destroyed the fruits of the revolution's victory in 1975 reached the boiling point. That is why the antipopular regime collapsed in a few weeks...."

The adventurists who gambled on Beijing's support betrayed the revolution. The clique unleashed the mass annihilation at all levels of revolutionary cadres who disagreed with the clique, and also of commanders and fighters who were devoted to the motherland. It did not even hesitate to kill foreign journalists who had traveled to Phnom Penh and who knew too much. Essentially, the planned liquidation of patriots was pursued in order to remove the true leaders and active participants of the national liberation movement. The Kampuchean people's bonds of solidarity with fraternal Vietnam were also broken.

Phnom Penh looked like a ghost city when the Revolutionary Army entered. The main water supply was out of action. The electric power plants were not generating. Production--rubber factories, mechanical workshops, rice processing establishments, textile factories and food industry enterprises--was at a standstill.

The only more or less serviceable buildings in Phnom Penh were the lairs of the overthrown regime's bosses and their Chinese advisers. Phnom Penh's Military Administrative Committee is located in the former headquarters of Beijing's representatives under the Phnom Penh clique. The committee is headed by Khang Sarin, commander of the capital's military district and commander of the 1st Division of the Revolutionary Army which liberated the city.

"We are happy to receive our Soviet and Vietnamese friends who represent the press of those countries which gave and are giving us tremendous, invaluable assistance," Comrade Sarin said. "It is only regrettable that we are doing this in a city which is experiencing unprecedented difficulties. The bloody dictatorial regime transformed it into a ghost city. We are now concentrating all our energies on creating the necessary conditions in the city for accepting returning inhabitants on a mass scale. Workers who have returned from their refuges in the suburbs have managed to repair and also to partially restore an electric power plant, and a main water supply in certain districts. We will open schools, hospitals and municipal establishments, and we will resume production. We are fully determined to do everything to implement the program contained in the declaration of our KNUFNS, and above all to insure the people's right to full freedom and democracy, to restore their trampled dignity and to build our people's reppblic as a state marching toward socialism."

In the northern part of Phnom Penh, on a hill close to the wharfs, stands a gray Buddhist stupa stretching up toward the sky with its elongated pinnacle. An old legend states that the capital of Kampuchea had its origin precisely at this spot. About 100 meters from this hill we suddenly heard amid the resounding silence some measured blows against something metallic. We looked down a lane. Three young men were beating a very heavy rusty bar against the cast iron gates of a cannery. In charge of them was a girl named (Koson) wearing a bright sarong; she is a representative of the Young People's Association for National Salvation.

"It is time to begin," she said, "we must get down to work...."

LAO ARMY JUBILEE PARTICIPANTS INTERVIEWED

LD261541 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Jan 79 p 4 LD

[Dispatch by PRAVDA correspondent Ye. Fadeyev: "The Republic's Banner"]

[Excerpt] Vientiane, January--The formation of the Lao People's Democratic Republic (LPDR) 3 years ago was the culmination of the national democratic revolution and laid the foundation for socialist building. It also marked the elimination of one of the most dangerous hotbeds of war in Southeast Asia. The Lao People's Liberation Army (LPLA) deserves tremendous credit for this.

"A new stage of the Lao revolution has now arrived, the stage of building socialism," Khamtai Siphandon, member of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party (LPRP) Central Committee Politburo, deputy prime minister and Lao minister of national defense, told me. "But in order to insure a reliable and lasting peace for our country we must devote attention to national defense and security and constantly improve our army's combat readiness."

Thanks to the resolve and valor of the army and the multinational Lao people and thanks to the LPRP's correct course and leadership the country's sovereignty and independence have been guaranteed. Defending the revolutionary gains, the LPLA and the security forces carried out several operations to liquidate counterrevolutionary gangs. The intrigues of the imperialists and forces of international reaction aimed at detaching the LPDR from the socialist community and driving a wedge into the constantly strengthening relations with the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and the socialist states were doomed to failure....

Laos is now devoting a great deal of attention to building friendly ties with other countries in the region. The efforts to improve relations with Thailand have met with a a response on the part of its present leaders and were reflected inthe recent visit to Laos by the Thai Government leader Kriangsak Chamanan.

As a good neighbor of Kampuchea and adhering to the traditional solidarity with the Khmer people, the Lao people expressed wholehearted support for the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Council. The Lao leaders stated that they will do all they can to strengthen solidarity between Laos and Kampuchea on a new neighborly basis for the sake of the progressive development of each country and for the sake of lasting and stable peace in Southeast Asia and throughout the world.

The LPRP Central Committee resolution on the 30th anniversary of the LPLA particularly emphasizes that its task is to frustrate the intrigues of the forces of international reaction, the imperialists and their accomplices. During the LPLA jubilee, veterans are being feted, rallies and meetings with young troops are being held in the country, public representatives are visiting the families of patriots who gave their lives for the motherland's independence and wreaths are being laid on the graves of dead heroes.

The proud blue, white and red flag-symbolic of prosperity, justice and of the people's blood shed in the struggle for freedom--flutters above a free and independent Laos. It was beneath this banner that the Lao people marched into the fierce battles for independence. Beneath this banner they are building a new life. It is the glorious banner of victory.

JAPAN'S INCREASED DEFENSE BUDGET DUE TO ANTI-USSR PLAN

OW281331 Moscow in Japanese to Japan 1200 GMT 25 Jan 79 OW

[Tsvetov dispatch from Tokyo]

[Text] Military appropriations in the Japanese Government's FY 1979 budget show a 10 percent increase, exceeding the 2 trillion yen-level for the first time in Japan's history. Japan clearly states in its constitution that it renounces war and maintains no armed forces. Its military spending, however, has surpassed that of Britain. The government is said to have made painstaking efforts to make ends meet in the "extremely austere" budget; nevertheless, military expenditures have gone up.

The large increase will be met by collecting more taxes from the working people. According to AKAHATA computations, a hike in the national railway fare, increases in the price of rice and tobacco, gasoline tax and other taxes will bring about a revenue gain of 1.3 trillion yen. If the Defense Agency gave up a single missile, the hike in the price of rice could be reduced from 4.2 percent to 2 percent. This increase in military spending has been prompted by the agency's formulation of an anti-Soviet military strategic plan. The USSR is the sole hypothetical enemy in the Defense Agency's plan for 1980-84. According to Japanese newspapers, the plan is based on changes resulting from the conclusion of the Japan-China treaty and the Sino-U.S. normalization.

An attempt by reactionaries to turn Japan into a powerful aggressor and aggravate its relations with the Soviet Union makes it necessary for them to secure propaganda tools. To that end, the military has found the loyal collaboration it needed in degraded publications such as SHUKAN GENDAI. This weekly, for example, printed fictious stories about possible Soviet aggression against Japan, together with other lewd articles apparently written by sex maniacs. SHUKAN GENDAI last May and June carried a series of horrible fictions depicting Soviet paratroopers landing on Hokkaido. In January, it carried provocative fictions dealing with a Soviet attack on Tokyo via Sadogajima Island.

Meanwhile, the Yukio Mishima exhibition sponsored by the MAINICHI SHIMBUN company closed in Tokyo on 23 January. After seeing the exhibition, Kiyokatsu Yamamoto, a graduate of the Self-Defense Forces [SDF] spy school, wrote an article in MAINICHI SHIMBUN angrily denouncing SDF members who refuse to respond to Mishima's call for a military rebellion, and criticizing the Japanese Government for resisting Beijing's [Peking's] attempt to involve Japan in its confrontation with the Soviet Union and Vietnam. Yamamoto cried that the time has come for postwar Japan to be judged by history and for Mishima's voice to be brought back to life.

However, it seems that the present is not a time for such things. It is not yet too late for reactionaries to ponder where they are pushing Japan by fanning the arms race and anti-Soviet feelings and openly spreading fascism.

JAPAN'S TRADE RELATIONS WITH U.S., EEC 'AGGRAVATED AGAIN'

LD271440 Moscow TASS in English 1313 GMT 27 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Tokyo, January 27, TASS--TASS correspondent Nikolay Geronin reports:

Japan's trade and economic relations with the USA and Common Market countries have been aggravated again. This is caused by the growth of the Japanese side's positive balance in trade with those states, it was stated in Japan's Government circles today. Particularly deep contradictions, according to a report of the KYODO TSUSHIN news agency, are characteristic of trade contacts between Japan and the United States where there is mounting demand for a limitation on Japanese deliveries to the U.S. market.

Japan's trade surplus amounted to 12 billion dollars in 1978, which was fifty per cent more than the respective indicator in the previous year. Japanese monopolies flooded the U.S. market with television sets and cars, textile goods, steel products, and the output of many other branches of industry. Washington repeatedly took measures to restrict the deliveries of Japanese goods to the USA, but has not been able to contain the flow of the "made in Japan" goods. The United States has a chronic deficit in trade with its Far Eastern partners. Therefore U.S. industrialists are demanding the the U.S. Government raise powerful import barriers to goods from Japanese islands.

In reply to Washington's threats to take protectionist measures against intractable Japanese businessmen, Tokyo is limiting itself only to promises to restrain deliveries of Japanese products to the USA, but does not take any practical steps in this direction.

Japan's contacts with the EEC are far from being harmonious, too. Japanese companies succeeded in establishing themselves on the West European market and at the same time creating insurmountable obstacles to the marketing of industrial output and farm products of the countries of "the Nine" in the Japanese islands. The Common Market's deficit in trade with Japan ran at 5.2 billion dollars last year.

The talks by Japan's special trade representative with the EEC leaders in Brussels on January 22 and 23 on bilateral trade ended in failure. A new round of talks on balancing goods turnover is to be held in Tokyo in February. But those talks as well, as the local press observes, will hardly take the relations between Japan and EEC countries in the trade and economic field out of deadlock.

MOSCOW REPORTS KOREAN REUNIFICATION FRONT'S STATEMENT

LD241532 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 24 Jan 79 LD

[Text] A statement by the Central Committee of the Korean Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland has been published in Pyongyang. It says that the front's Central Committee staged a joint session of political parties and public organizations on 23 January at which the matter of speeding up the independent, peaceful unification of the homeland was discussed. It was decided to put forward specific proposals designed to speed up the independent peaceful unification of Korea. Attention was also drawn to the fact that the South Korean side recently expressed its intention of conducting a dialog between the North and South so as to achieve a peaceful unification.

SOUTH AMERICAN CPS' APPEAL FOR REBUFF TO LOCAL REACTION

LD191151 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Jan 79 p 1 LD

[Text] Buenos Aires, 14 January--Communists from seven South American countries have appealed to the peoples of this region and to all supporters of peace, democracy and social progress to unite and deliver an organized rebuff to the intrigues of local reaction and imperialism. In the name of peace, in the name of the vital national, political and social interests of our peoples it is necessary to resolutely demand a peaceful solution of the territorial dispute between Argentina and Chile concerning the group of islands in the Beagle Channel. By sharply exacerbating tension on the southern tip of the American Continent, it goes on, ultrarightist circles in Argentina and the fascist Pinochet regime in Chile are trying to distract the attention of the Argentinian and Chilean peoples from the struggle in defense of their vital rights and interests. These forces are being incited to fuel war hysteria by U.S. imperialism that, in the event of hostilities and the subsequent division of territories, is counting on strengthening its domination and ultimately getting hold of areas rich in oil, ore and marine products.

By setting one people against another, the communists point out, imperialism and the most reactionary forces in the southern part of the continent intend to hinder the growth of the struggle for democracy and social progress, the course toward kindling old contradictions and chauvinist sentiments in South America and attempts to embroil Argentinians and Chileans, Chileans and Bolivians, Peruvians and Ecuadoreans, Argentinians and Brazilians and Argentinians and Paraguayans should be seen in this context. The danger of war haunts all the peoples of this part of the world.

The struggle for peace is thus closely connected with the struggle for democracy and the national sovereignty and social progress of our peoples.

The document was signed by Geronimo Arnedo Alvarez, secretary general of the Communist Party of Argentina; Jorge Kolle Cueto, first secretary of the Communist Party of Bolivia Central Committee; Luis Carlos Prestes, secretary general of the Communist Party of Brazil; Antonio Maydana, first secretary of the Communist Party of Paraguay Central Committee; Jorge del Prado, secretary general of the Communist Party of Peru Central Committee; Rodney Arismendi first secretary of the Uruguayan Communist Party Central Committee, and Luis Corvalan, secretary general of the Chilean Communist party.

COLOMBIA BANS AID ACTIVITY AS 'IMPERIALIST TOOL'

LD261610 Moscow TASS in English 1340 GMT 26 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Bogota, January 26, TASS--The Colombian Government has banned the activity in the country of the Agency for International Development.

This American governmental organisation, writes VOX PROLETARIA, organ of the Communist Party of Colombia, is a tool used by imperialism for establishing its domination over the developing countries. Its activity is in line with the interests of transnational monopolies, it is widely used by the CIA for setting up bodies of espionage and repression. Thus, one of the agency leaders in Uruguay collaborated at the same time with repressive bodies as "expert" on torture and interrogations.

The Agency for International Development has been involved several times in various political scandals. In order to influence the domestic affairs of other states, it is resorting to such levers of pressure as financial dependence of developing countries.

CPSU POLITBURO, SECRETARIAT LETTER TO ELECTORAL COMMISSIONS

LD262235 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 26 Jan 79 LD

[Apparent text of "An Open Letter to the Constituency Electoral Commissions for the Elections to the USSR Supreme Soviet"]

[Text] Dear comrades: Each of us, the undersigned members of the CPSU Central Committee, has received from the collectives of enterprises, organizations and institutions, kolkhozes and sovkhozes, educational establishments and military units, and pre-election meetings of voters, letters and telegrams in which they inform us of our nominations as candidates for the USSR Supreme Soviet of the 10th convocation for those constituencies. We express deep gratitude and warm appreciation to the working people, kolkhoz farmers, engineering and technical workers, employees, fighting men of the army and navy, communists and nonparty members, all the voters who have nominated us as candidates for the USSR Supreme Soviet. We refer this high honor, and the confidence accorded to us, entirely to our Communist Party, whose highest aim is the well-being of Soviet people, peace and social progress on earth. We regard that confidence as evidence of the unbreakable unity of party and people, of nationwide support of its internal and foreign policy and of the ardent desire of our country's working people to fulfill the tasks set by the 25th party congress and the CPSU Central Committee plenum, to implement the new USSR Constitution and mark the USSR Supreme Soviet elections by new achievements in the struggle for successful fulfillment of the 1979 plan and of the 10th 5-Year Plan as a whole. Insofar as each of us, under the law on the USSR Supreme Soviet elections, can stand as a candidate in one electoral constituency only, the CPSU Central Committee has recommended that we agree to stand in the following constituencies:

Brezhnev, Leonid Ilich: Soviet of the Union, Baumanskiy Constituency, city of Moscow.

Andropov, Yriy Vladimirovich: Soviet of the Union, Stupinskiy Constituency, Moskovskaya Oblast.

Grishin, Viktor Vasilyevich: Soviet of the Union, Perovskiy Constituency, city of Moscow.

Gromyko, Andrey Andreyevich: Soviet of the Union, Minskiy City Second Constituency, city of Minsk.

Kirilenko, Andrey Pavlovich: Soviet of the Union, Chkalovskiy Constituency, city of Sverdlovsk.

Kosygin, Aleksey Nikolayevich: Soviet of Nationalities, Moscow Urban Constituency, RSFSR.

Kunayev, Dinmukhamed Akhmedovich: Soviet of the Union, Alma-Atinskiy-Leninskiy Constituency, city of Alma-Ata.

Pelshe, Arvid Yanovich: Soviet of Nationalities, Kirovskiy Constituency, Latvian SSR.

Romanov, Grigoriy Vasilyevich: Soviet of the Union, Moskovskiy Constituency, city of Leningrad.

Suslov, Mikhail Andreyvich: Soviet of the Union, Kirovskiy Constituency, city of Leningrad.

Ustinov, Dmitriy Fedorovich: Soviet of the Union, Kuntsevskiy Constituency, city of Moscow.

Chernenko, Konstantin Ustinovich: Soviet of the Union, Kishinevskiy-Leninskiy Constituency, city of Kishinev.

Shcherbitskiy, Vladimir Vasilyevich: Soviet of the Union, Kievskiy-Leninskiy Constituency, city of Kiev.

Aliyev, Geydar Ali Rza Ogly: Soviet of the Union, Bakinskiy-Leninskiy Constituency, city of Baku.

Demichev, Petr Nilovich: Soviet of the Union, Lyuberetskiy Constituency, Moscovskaya Oblast.

Kuznetsov, Vasily Vasilyevich: Soviet of Nationalities, Volgogradskiy Constituency, RSFSR.

Masherov, Petr Mironovich: Soviet of Nationalities, Brestskiy Constituency, Belorussian SSR.

Ponomarev, Boris Nikolayevich: Soviet of Nationalities, Kalininskiy Constituency, RSFSR.

Rashidov, Sharaf Rashidovich: Soviet of Nationalities, Tashkentskiy-Oktyabrskiy Constituency, Uzbek SSR.

Solomentsev, Mikhail Sergeyevich: Soviet of the Union, Shakhtinskiy Constituency, Rostovskaya Oblast.

Tikhonov, Nikolay Aleksandrovich: Soviet of the Union, Nikopolskiy Constituency, Dnepropetrovskaya Oblast.

Shevardnadze, Eduard Amvrosiyevich: Soviet of Nationalities, Tbiliskiy-Leninskiy Constituency, Georgian SSR.

Kapitonov, Ivan Vasilyevich: Soviet of the Union, Kineshemskiy Constituency, Ivanovskaya Oblast.

Dolgikh, Vladimir Ivanovich: Soviet of the Union, Leniniskiy Constituency, Krasnoyarskiy Kray.

Zimyanin, Mikhail Vasilyevich: Soviet of Nationalities, Krasnodarskiy Constituency, RSFSR.

Ryabov, Yakov Petrovich: Soviet of the Union, Nizhnetagilskiy Constituency, Sverdlovskaya Oblast.

Rusakov, Konstantin Viktorovich: Soviet of Nationalities, Leninakanskiy Central Constituency, Armenian SSR.

Gorbachev, Mikhail Sergeyevich: Soviet of the Union, Ipatovskiy Constituency, Stavropolskiy Kray.

We request the corresponding constituency electoral commissions for the elections to the USSR Supreme Soviet of the 10th convocation to regard the above letter as a document in registering the candidates for deputies' posts.

[Signed] Brezhnev, Andropov, Grishin, Gromyko, Kirilenko, Kosygin, Kunayev, Pelshe, Romanov, Suslov, Ustinov, Chernenko, Shcherbitskiy, Aliyev, Demichev, Kuznetsov, Masherov, Ponomarev, Rashidov, Solomentsev, Tikhonov, Shevardnadze, Kapitonov, Dolgikh, Zimyanin, Ryabov, Rusakov, Gorbachev.

[Dated] 26 January 1979

MOLDAVIAN KGB CHAIRMAN RELIEVED OF DUTIES BY SUPREME SOVIET

LD291015 Kishinev SOVETSKAYA MOLDAVIYA in Russian 20 Jan 79 p 4 LD

[Unattributed "Chronicle"]

[Text] The Moldavian Supreme Soviet Presidium has released Comrade Arkadiy Pavlovich Ragozin from his duties as chairman of the Moldavian KGB in connection with his transfer to other work.

GRISHIN'S ADDRESS TO MOSCOW GORKOM CONFERENCE NOTED

LD261318 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0430 GMT 26 Jan 79 LD

[Text] The 23d Moscow Gorkom conference enters its second day in the Column Hall of the House of the Unions today. It opened on 25 January. The delegates welcomed with thunderous and prolonged applause Comrades Brezhnev, Andropov, Grishin, Kirilenko, Kosygin, Pelshe, Suslov, Ustinov, Chernenko, Demichev, Kuznetsov, Ponomarev, Solomentsev, Tikhonov, Kapitonov, Dolgikh, Zimyanin, Ryabov and Gorbachev.

Comrade Grishin, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and first secretary of the Moscow Gorkom, delivered a report at the conference. He gave an all-round analysis of the party organizations' activities and of the work done by collectives in industry, transport, construction, the municipal economy and scientific establishments. He noted that the successes scored in the development of the capital's national economy are a good foundation for fulfilling the tasks of the 10th 5-year period as a whole and the socialist pledges of Muscovites. It is necessary to consolidate and develop what is best, rectify shortcomings and use experience to make further progress. A detailed examination was made of ways of increasing production efficiency. The reconstruction and technical revamping of enterprises remains one of the most promising directions for technical progress in Moscow. In the period under review more than 400 workshops and sections were mechanized and automated in an integrated fashion; 20,000 units of new equipment and about 900 mechanized lines and flow lines were introduced. Nevertheless, Comrade Grishin noted that a large number of outdated and wornout machines are still in use at works and plants. A lot of attention has been given to raising the technical standard and quality of output: He noted that this year alone Muscovites must present 1,200 articles for state quality certification. A lot has to be done to improve the operation of the municipal passenger transport system. It is used by 15 million people daily.

Speaking about construction matters, Comrade Grishin noted that in the past 3 years the formation of many housing estates was completed. By the end of the 5-year period, houses covering about 9 million square meters must be erected, 12 kilometers of underground railway lines must be laid, and 500 kilometers of underground main services must be laid.

Analyzing the activities of raykoms and primary party organizations, much attention was paid to further improving the style and methods of party work and to raising the vanguard role of communists in all sectors of the city's national economy and culture. Attention was paid to improving the communist upbringing of the working people, and above all to enhancing the role of the collective in this work.

The delegates will today continue discussing the reports, and will elect a new Moscow Gorkom and Auditing Commission.

BOOK PUBLISHED ON ACHIEVEMENTS OF JEWISH COLLECTIVE FARM

LD262234 Moscow TASS in English 1650 GMT 26 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Birobidzhan, January 26, TASS--The very first collective farm in the Jewish Autonomous Region, called "Ilyikh's Behests," is prospering. Its incomes last year topped 3.5 million roubles.

The husbandry was set up fifty years ago by Jewish settlers, who came there from the European part of the USSR, when the Central Executive Committee of the USSR decided in 1928 to allot Birobidzhan district in the Far East for settlement by working Jews.

At first the husbandry had but a few score hectares of ploughland, reclaimed from the virgin taiga. The first house was built with the help of Russian old-timers. The collective farm's central estate is to this day called "Waldheim," which in Yiddish means "House in the Woods."

The collective farm has expanded and now has a big well-appointed village, as well as three other communities. Today the farm has 23,000 hectares of ploughland, 4,000 heads of large-horn cattle, 120 tractors, 70 lorries.

If there is everything necessary for normal work, there must be everything necessary for normal life, too. Every collective farmer has a sturdy spacious house and gets good earnings. Every village has a house of culture, secondary school, kindergarten and hospital.

The collective farm has produced many remarkable personalities: Four of them have been deputies of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, that is members of the country's parliament, for different terms. This includes the farm's best team-leader Riva Vishinikina. The highest award of the country--Hero of Socialist Labor--was received by the farm's chairman Vladimir Peller, milkmaid Maria Pokatylo, vegetable-grower Maria Brakhmanovia.

Take for instance the former waggoner Ihil Rak. He is now the farm's frontranking tractor driver. Rak is a very gifted man, excellent organizer, who could have headed a big enterprise, but, unfortunately, was absolutely illiterate. The destiny of his children is absolutely different. His senior son Aleksandr has become an engineer-constructor, his daughter Betya and his sons Aron and Efim are graduates of an agricultural institute. Berl, another of Ihil's sons, has been elected vice-chairman of the collective farm. His junior sons, David and Naum, are building cattle-farms and dwelling houses for the collective farm.

All this is recounted in the documentary book "The Happy Land of Waldheim". It was by publicists Naum Aizman, Leib Shkolnik and Aleksandr Chernyavsky. The book was put out by the publishing house of Birobidzhan, administrative center of the Jewish Autonomous Region.

TYUMEN TO OUTSTRIP 5-YEAR PLAN FOR OIL, GAS OUTPUT IN 1979

LD290817 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 18 Jan 79 Morning Edition pp 1-2 LD

[Unattributed report: "Oil Region's Reserves: Tyumenskaya Oblast Working People's Socialist Pledges for 1979"]

[Text] Tyumenskaya Oblast working people, implementing the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress, have achieved new heights in economic and social development. In the first 3 years of the 10th 5-Year Plan the volume of industrial output increased 50 percent and labor productivity 42 percent. The increase in oil extraction totaled 104 million tons, and that of gas--57 billion cubic meters. Agricultural production increased. The working people's prosperity improved.

Guided by the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee November (1978) Plenum and the instructions of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the collectives of the oblast's enterprises and organizations are adopting the following socialist pledges for 1979:

On the basis of further improving production, accelerating scientific and technical progress and improving the quality of all work, to fulfill ahead of schedule the plan for product sales, to increase the volume of industrial output by 12 percent, and to obtain at least 85 percent of the growth by increasing labor productivity.

To obtain further accelerated development of the oil and gas industry. By increasing the volume of drilling work, improving the working of deposits, increasing the oil yield from deposits and assimilating new deposits and capacities, to increase oil extraction by 29.3 million tons in 1979 to 275 million tons, which is 7.6 million tons more than envisaged by the 5-year plan. To obtain 125.5 billion cubic meters of gas, 33 billion more than in 1978 and 7.3 billion cubic meters more than the 5-year plan target for this year. To improve the use of byproduct oil gas and increase capacities for processing it to 13 billion cubic meters as against 9 million cubic meters in 1978. To increase the volume and effectiveness of geological prospecting work, overfulfill the annual plan for increasing oil reserves by 20 percent, and complete the fulfillment of the 5-year plan for gas prospecting.

To persistently carry out the technical reequipping of enterprises. To comprehensively mechanize and automate 30 shops and sectors and commission 48 production lines, mechanized and automated lines and 450 units of high productivity equipment. To assimilate the production of 350 new types of machines, instruments, textiles, clothing and footwear and increase production of products in the highest quality category by 20 percent.

In the timber and wood processing industry, to accelerate the commissioning and assimilation of capacities for producing sawn goods, joinery products and chipboard. To procure 10,000 cubic meters of timber and produce 3,000 cubic meters of sawn goods and 700 modular housing units above the plan.

To insure increased production and improved quality of consumer goods. To produce 22,000 pairs of shoes, 225,000 standard cans of canned goods and R100,000 worth of furniture above the plan.

Fulfilling the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee July (1978) Plenum, to increase total agricultural production by 8 percent. To sell the state 700,000 tons of grain, 125,000 tons of potatoes, 47,000 tons of vegetables, 130,000 tons of meat, 535,000 tons of milk and 435 million eggs, which is more than the total volume of purchases laid down for 1979.

To improve transport services to the economy and the population and the efficient use of rolling stock. To fulfill the plan for freight turnover by all forms of transport ahead of schedule. To transport 550,000 tons of freight to oil and gas extracting regions over and above plan targets. To commission the Surgut-Nizhnevartovsk railroad.

On the basis of improving the efficiency of construction, concentrating finance and resources on the most important projects nearing completion, extending the comprehensive modular method and widely introducing the team contract, to increase labor productivity in construction by 8 percent.

To insure the commissioning of capacities and projects provided by the state plan in the times laid down. To construct 2,900 km of main oil and gas pipelines, including the Surgut-Polotsk oil pipeline section and the Urangoy-Chelyabinsk gas pipeline, 11 gas compression station, installations for preparing 24.7 million tons of oil and 25 billion cubic meters of gas per year, and a goods and raw materials base at the Tobolsk petrochemicals combine. To commission two power units at the Surgut GRES with a capacity of 21,000 kilowatts each, prefabricated housing construction capacities in the cities of Nadym and Nizhnevartovsk, at least 400 km of paved highway, and the Pshma duck raising poultry unit. To extend the laying of the railroad track on the Surgut-Urengoy line to the 480th kilometer.

In fulfilling the social development program and improving the population's standard of living, to construct 1.5 million square meters of apartment buildings, schools with 13,400 places, children's preschool institutions with 7,000 places, and hospitals with 1,300 beds.

To improve the quality and standard of work by enterprises in the services sphere. To insure the overfulfillment of the trade plan by at least R16 million. To increase the volume of consumer services by 10 percent, including a 12 percent rise in rural localities.

On the basis of observing a strict policy of economy and using raw materials, fuel and materials carefully, to save 375 million kilowatt hours of electricity and 300,000 gigacalories of thermal energy, 125,000 tons of boiler fuel and 70,000 tons of motor fuel, 15,000 tons of metal, 22,000 tons of cement and 150,000 cubic meters of timber.

The Tyumenskaya Oblast working people assure the CPSU Central Committee and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev that they will exert all their forces to implement the economic and social program elaborated by the 25th party congress and will insure the fulfillment of 10th 5-Year Plan targets.

The socialist pledges were discussed and adopted at meetings of the collectives of enterprises and organizations in industry, transport, construction, and kolkhozes and sovkhozes in the oblast.

TYUMEN PROSPECTORS FIND 'PROMISING NEW' GAS DEPOSIT

LD290823 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 18 Jan 79 p 1 LD

[Untitled V. Noskov report]

[Text] Tyumen--North of the famous Urengoy deposit Foreman A. Myltsev's team from the Tazov oil prospecting expedition has discovered a promising new "blue fuel" deposit.

The prospectors obtained a flow of natural gas during the testing of wells at the Zapolyarnaya site. This deposit located deep underground is yet further confirmation that the Tyumen Arctic contains great wealth.

GAS INDUSTRY WORKERS PLEDGE MORE PRODUCTIVITY, EFFICIENCY

LD290923 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 Jan 79 p 1 LD

[Unattributed report: "Building up Gas Extraction; 1979 Socialist Pledges of Working People in Gas Industry Enterprises and Organizations"]

[Excerpt] The working people of Ministry of the Gas Industry enterprises and organizations fulfilled the 1978 state plan for extracting and processing gas on 27 December. In the first 3 years of the 5-year plan the national economy was given more than 26.5 billion cubic meters of above-plan gas and the targets for industrial output sales and labor productivity growth were exceeded.

In response to the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee November (1978) Plenum and guided by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's instructions on insuring the dynamic development of the fuel and power sectors, the collectives of the ministry's enterprises and organizations adopt the following socialist pledges for 1979:

To surpass by 10 percent the target for increasing labor productivity by accelerating the commissioning of new capacities and making more efficient use of existing ones, and by everywhere disseminating the experience of production innovators; to obtain an increase in gas extraction of 33.8 billion cubic meters--the highest increase in the gas indstury's development--including 30 billion cubic meters from the deposits in Tyumenskaya Oblast. To fulfill the annual plan by 25 December and the plan for the first 4 years of the 5-year plan by 4 December 1979 and to supply the national economy with at least 6.6 billion cubic meters of gas over and above the state plan.

In celebration of CEMA's 30th anniversary to bring the Soyuz main gas pipeline--constructed with resources and funds from Hungary, the GDR, Bulgaria, Poland, Romania, the USSR and the CSSR-up to its planned productivity ahead of schedule.

To insure uninterrupted operation by every component of the country's unified gas supply system and to implement a complex of measures to improve its reliability and capacity, to increase the operating time of gas-pumping units by an average of 6 percent by improving the quality of repairs and production standards [kultura].

To overfulfill the 1979 plan for the introduction of new equipment. Advanced technology and the automation and mechanization of production processes and to obtain a savings of R4 million by employing progressive technical solutions.

To save at least 450 million kilowatt-hours of electricity and 1.5 million gigacalories of thermal energy. To reduce expenditure per ruble on commodity output and to obtain R30 million of above-plan profit. To obtain a nominal [uslovnyy] savings of R35 million by introducing into production the proposals of inventors and rationalizers.

ASSOCIATION DIRECTORS DISCIPLINED FOR WASTING MATERIALS

LD290933 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Jan 79 p 3 LD

[Unattributed report: "Why Waste Is Building Up: In the USSR People's Control Committee"]

[Text] A check has established that the all-union Soyuzshina and Soyuzrezinotekhnika industrial associations of the USSR Ministry of Petroleum Refining and the Petrochemical Industry are making poor use of material resources. About 120,000 tons of production waste, spoiled materials and rejected products are discarded every year from tire and rubber goods industry enterprises. Not infrequently rubber, metal cord and chemicals purchased using foreign exchange are spoiled because of poor storage. One plant in three of these associations has permitted considerable above-norm wastage of raw materials. In less than 2 years there has been enough overexpenditure of rubber alone to produce more than 500,000 tire casings for ZIL-130 trucks.

The state of affairs is particularly poor with respect to savings of resources in the Nizhnekamskshinah Production Association. As a result of thriftlessness, losses of raw material and materials totaled thousands of tons there last year. The necessary procedures for storing materials are lacking at the enterprise. A great deal of rubber is scattered over the territory and imported metal cord is stacked together with loose chemicals. Tires are manufactured with considerable violations of technological procedures. Losses due to spoilage exceeded average indicators for the sector of 150 percent. A large quantity of waste is dumped every year. At the same time capacities for reprocessing it are not fully loaded.

The picture is similar at the Saranskiy Rezinotekhnika plant. Here above-norm reserves of raw materials and unnecessary materials worth more than R450,000 have been accumulated, and in some cases they are no longer usable. Enterprise leaders are not adopting the necessary measures to intensify the regime of thrift. Serious shortcomings in the exploitation of material resources have also been revealed at the Barnaul, Sverdlovsk and Yaroslavl tire plants and the Sverdlovsk and Volga rubber goods plant.

The all-union Soyuzrezinotekhnika and Soyuzshina industrial associations have not organized work in intensifying the regime of economy, introducing scientifically substantiated norms for raw materials and materials expenditure and reprocessing secondary resources more fully in the necessary way. The USSR Ministry of Petroleum Refining and the Petrochemical Industry has not displayed the necessary exactingness toward the associations' leaders and has exercised poor control over the decisions adopted on these questions. The committee reprimanded M. Parfenov, USSR deputy minister of petroleum refining and the petrochemical industry, and N. Vasilyev, chief engineer of the All-Union Soyuzrezinotekhinika Industrial Association. N. Zelenov, general director of the Nizhnekamskshina Association, was also reprimanded; in partial restitution of the damage to the state, his pay was stopped for 2 months. A month's stoppage of pay was imposed on Ye. Vedernikov, director of the Saranskiy Rezinotekhnika plant.